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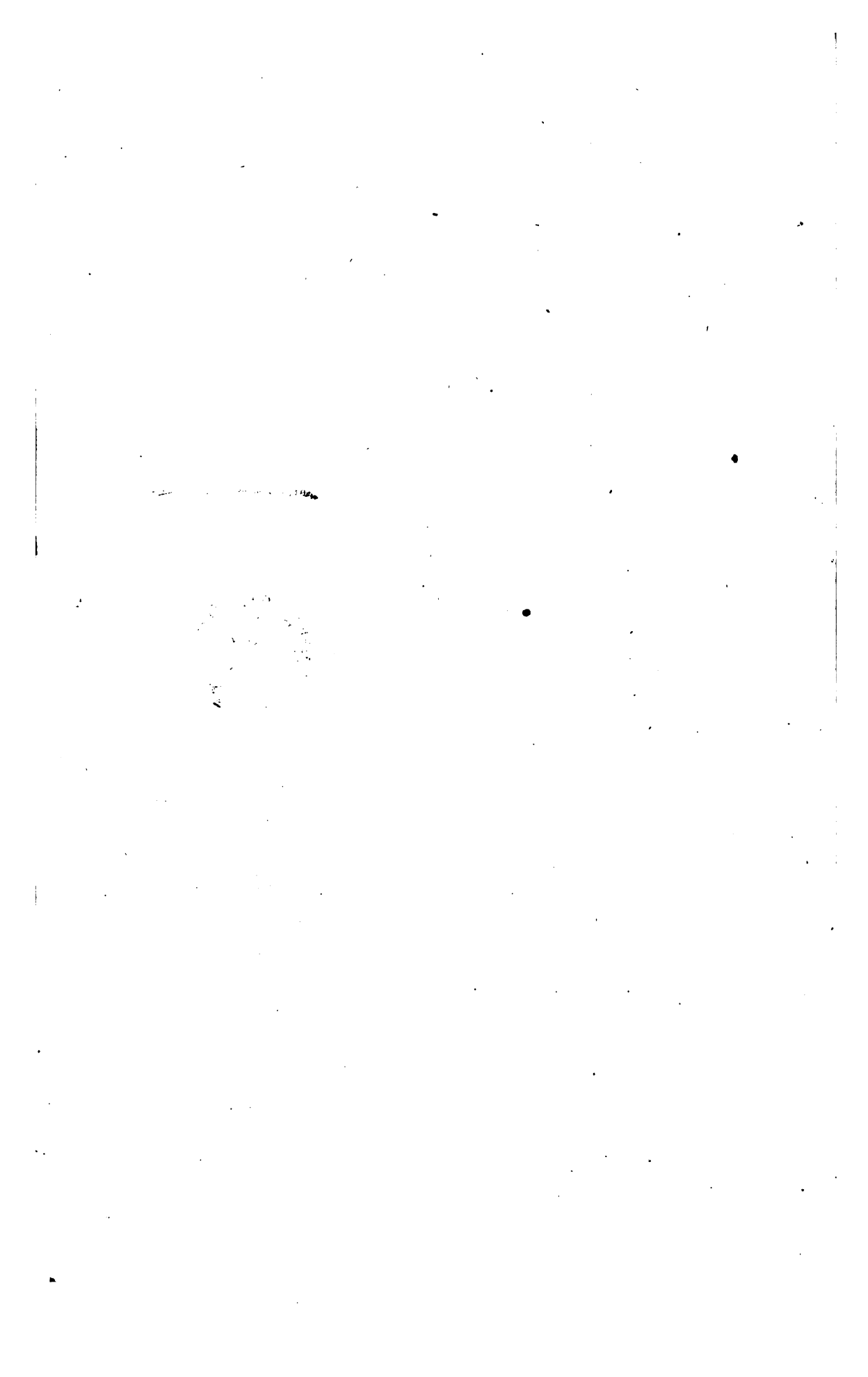
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258841 d. 7.

~~Under the
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DESCRIPTIVE INDEX
OF
THE CONTENTS
OF
FIVE MANUSCRIPT VOLUMES,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN
IN
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..... "Pierio sub antro,
"Talibus gaudet numerosa Chio,
"Talibus instat."

GREAT YARMOUTH.

M DCCC LI.

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CHARLES SLOMAN,  
PRINTER,  
GREAT YARMOUTH.  
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APPENDIX.

ROYAL AND NOBLE LETTERS.

VOL. I.

No. 1. *Temp.* HENRY IV.

BILL OF PRIVY SIGNET, under the sign manual, for passing a patent for confirming the estate and possession which Master Robert Hallum has in the Archdeaconry of Canterbury.

Robert Hallum, Archdeacon of Canterbury, was afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. (v. *Le Neve*, p. 12.) To this document is attached the king's signature.—“*H. R. volons, et avons grâté toute ceste Lrē qu'il soit fait.*”

No. 2. *Temp.* HENRY IV.

BILL OF PRIVY SIGNET, for passing a patent, appointing judges of assize for trying a plea of land brought by Sir Matthew Gournay against Hugh Cheyne and others, for tenements in Compton-Dunden, in the county of Somerset.—“*H. R. avons granté.*”

No. 3. *Temp.* HENRY IV.

PETITION, presented by Garcy Arnald, of Salyns, in Guienne, praying to be exonerated from a claim of £26 13s. 4d., brought against him in the Exchequer; but wrongfully; he not being the debtor from whom the sum is really due.

Annexed is the answer, with the king's sign manual, ordering that he shall be exonerated from the claim.—“*H. R. vous mandons q'il soit discharged de * * **.”

No. 4. 11th APRIL, *temp.* HENRY IV.

THOMAS ARUNDEL, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Edmond, Bishop of Exeter and Chancellor of England.

The bearer of the letter is John Batthe, whom the Prelate sends to the Chancellor to obtain a favourable and speedy settlement of the business of “Master Robert Hallum,” Archdeacon of Canterbury and the Archbishop's chancellor, well known for his zealous affection for both the Chancellor and the Primate. This letter, apparently holograph, is signed, “*T. Archiepūs. Cantuarien.*”

No. 5. 6th MAY, 10 HENRY VI.

ORIGINAL ORDER OF COUNCIL (apparently a fragment of the antient record) for a precept to be directed to the Constable of the castle of Windsor, commanding him forthwith to bring before the Lords of the Council at Westminster, certain prisoners in his custody; namely, Brother John Ashwell, Stephen Vyrly, and Margery Jourdain or Jordan.

The last is evidently the celebrated witch of Eye, the Margery Jourdain of Shakspeare and the Chronicles. According to Hale, p. 202, she was burned in Smithfield, 20 Henry VI; but it appears, from this document, that she had been subjected to some criminal charge at a much earlier period than is noticed by historians. To it are attached the signatures of the following Lords of the Council: namely—

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Chancellor.

Richard, Duke of York.

W. Lyndewood, Dean of * * *, author of the Provincials.

W. Phelip; and * * * Scrop.

The last three being probably clerks of the council.

No. 6. 29th AUGUST, 10 HENRY VI.

ORIGINAL ORDER OF COUNCIL for issuing a special commission for the trial of persons guilty of unlawful assemblies and riots in the county of Berks; the justices being William, Earl of Suffolk; John Cottismore; Thomas Chaucer; John Golaufre; William Danvers; and Andrew Sperlyng.

Signed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, by the Earl of Suffolk, and by * * * * Hungerford: the last probably a clerk of the council.

No. 7. 9 HENRY VI.

PETITION, presented to the Lords of the Council by the Father Provincial and Friars of the Congregation of the Hermits of St. Augustine in England.

This petition prays the grant of letters patent, according to the draft annexed in a schedule, to enjoin all magistrates, &c. to follow the directions of the Prior and Superiors of the Order, in arresting certain Hermits of that Order who wander about the country, and who commit, under such name, various misdemeanors.* The order, which is on paper, is signed by the following Lords of the Council:—

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester	}	John, Duke of Norfolk.
H ^y Beaufort, Card ^l of Winchester		W ^m Gray, Bishop of London.
H ^y Chicheley, Archb ^p of Canter ^y		John Stafford, Bishop of Bath.

* This form of proceeding is yet retained:—when an application is made to the crown for a charter, the applicants annex the draft in a schedule to the petition.

No. 8. 18th MARCH, 32 HENRY VI.

BILL, in the nature of a bill of privy seal, containing drafts of letters patent, whereby certain French merchants, Hector Stornel, and Robert Guerault, and John Callepin, owners of the good ship, "Le Mary de Rouen," are to obtain a general protection for the said vessel in all English ports, &c. for the term of one year.

The vessel was freighted with one hundred and sixty hogsheads of wine. The bill was delivered to the Chancellor of England at Westminster, 18th March, 32 Henry VI., to be carried into execution, and is signed by the following Lords of the Council: namely—

Cardinal Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury.	Richard, Earl of Warwick.
William Booth, Archbp of York.	* * *, Earl of Oxenfoord.
Thomas Kemp, Bish ^p of London	The Abbot of Abingdon.
Robert Nevil, Bishop of Durham	Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury
William Gray, Bishop of Ely.	James Butler, Earl of * * *
* * *, Bishop of Salisbury.	Lord Bourghier.
William Percy.	The Prior of St. John's of Jeru- salem.
Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Carlisle.	R. Greystock.
Richard, Duke of York.	H. Fitzhugh.
Jasper * * *, Duke of * * *	Wylughby and Stapilton.

The two last being probably clerks of the council.

No. 9. 17th MARCH, *temp.* HENRY VI.

PETITION, presented to Henry VI. by Lowys de Cassona, Lombard, a merchant of "Jene," (*i.e.* Genoa) on behalf of Innegus de Augurio, merchant of Biscay, repairing to England with a ship of five hundred tons burthen. He prays that the latter may have permission to trade for the space of one year.

Order made, stating that the king, being at his manor of Kensington, had granted the bill, and delivered the same to the chancellor to be carried into execution. The sign manual of Henry VI. is affixed—"R. H., y^e king hath graunted yis bill, w^t y^e clause of proviso."

No. 10. 15th AUGUST, 14 EDWARD IV.

BILL OF PRIVY SEAL, containing draft or form of letters patent, whereby Edward IV. appoints William Slefield, esquire, one of his secretaries, and Louis Bretails, esquire, his ambassadors and special legates, with full powers, in the name of the king and of all his allies, to treat with Francis, Duke of Brittany, or his ambassadors, of and concerning a perpetual peace or truce between them; and also for an alliance, for their common benefit, against Louis, usurping the kingdom and crown of France; and further power is given to the ambassadors, to appoint and settle with the Duke of Brittany descents or invasions upon the French territory.

Affixed to this document with the sign manual, is a memorandum, apparently holograph, in which the king says that the powers are to be given to William Slefield only.

No. 11. 7th NOVEMBER, 1466.

PETITION, addressed to Elizabeth, the queen of Edward IV., by Thomas Tyrell, knight, praying her to issue her letters patent, "according to the matir subscribed," for the purpose of enabling him to sue out the writ, entitled a writ of right, "quia Dominus remisit curiam," returnable in the Common Pleas, against William Troutbeck, son of Sir William Troutbeck, knight, and Richard Pensell, clerk, for the receiving of the manor of Whithale and other hereditaments in the county of Essex.

This document is signed by the queen, apparently in token of her assent. A writ of the same nature as the above was in use when the chief Lord of the Seignory was willing to allow a real action, relating to lands over which he had jurisdiction, to be commenced at once in the Court of Common Pleas, by which much expense was saved to the demandant. (see *Blackstone's Commentaries*, vol. III; *Appendix* No. 1., 184.)

No. 12. 7th JANUARY, 1480.

LETTERS TESTIMONIAL, addressed to King Edward IV., by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Great Chamberlain, Constable and Admiral of England, in order to enable Thomas Windesore and John Fortescue, esquires, and Benedict Bernard, to bring a writ of right, "quia Dominus remisit curiam," against Henry Penhwgard, concerning the manor of Penquyte and other hereditaments in the county of Cornwall.

Penquyte is now called Pencoit or Penquit, in the parish of St. Sampson. (v. *Lysons' Magna Britannia, Cornwall*, p. 28.) This document is signed by Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

No. 13. 15th MAY, 1 EDWARD V.

BILL OF PRIVY SIGNET of Edward v. addressed to the Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The king, "by the advice of our dearest oncle the Duc of Gloucester, Protector and Defender of the kingdom of England," commands the Keeper of the Privy Seal to address letters to the treasurer and chamberlains of the Exchequer, authorising them to receive of every sheriff in England "such or so many tallies as was levied or raised by him, by way of pardon or reward for his losse and damages, hadde and to be had by reason of his office of Sherifffwick, in the last yer of the reigne of the 1st famous prince of blissed memorie, our fader." The sign-manual of Edward v. is prefixed at the beginning in the

usual manner; and the document is signed by Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

No. 14. NO DATE.

PETITION OR BILL to King Richard III. on behalf of the city of London, praying writs of discharge to the clerk of the Hanaper, whereby the confirmation of the "chartres and letrez patentes, graunted to your cite of London, may be taken out of your chancery, under your grete seale, without paying any fine or fee therefore."

The sign-manual of King Richard III. is twice repeated on this document; at the beginning and at the end thereof.

No. 15. 17th MARCH, 1 RICHARD III.

BILL OF PRIVY SIGNET for issuing letters patent, granting to Thomas Lowthe an annuity of £10, issuing out of the lordships of Holme and Glatton, until he shall be otherwise provided for.

The sign-manual of Richard III. is prefixed.

No. 16. 29th OCTOBER, 1483.

DOCUMENT, partly defaced, appearing to be an instrument by which Henry VII., under the style of Henry of Richmond, acknowledges that he has received a loan of ten thousand crowns of gold, probably from Francis, Duke of Brittany, which he promises, "on the word of a prince," to repay; and for security whereof, he and the Earl of Pembroke (afterwards duke of Bedford) hypothecate all their present and future property.

This document, which was evidently written in France, is signed by "Henry de Richemont," and Jasper, Earl of Pembroke.

No. 17. 24th OCTOBER, 1486.

BILL OF PRIVY SIGNET of King Henry VII., noticing that Garter King at Arms has been appointed ambassador to the king of the Romans, "to shew to him certain things concernyng our pleasure," and directing the payment of twenty marks to him on account of his expenses.

The sign-manual is prefixed.

No. 18. 20th JULY, 1508.

BILL OF PRIVY SIGNET of King Henry VII., noticing that the king has heretofore assigned a yearly pension of six pounds Flemish to the friars observant of St. Omer's, for masses and suffrages, and directing the payment of the arrears of two years which had been incurred.

The sign-manual of Henry VII. is prefixed.

No. 19. 23rd AUGUST, 1509.

LETTER OF CREDENCE, addressed by King Henry VII. to Matthew, bishop of Gurk, archdeacon of Surrey, secretary and councillor of the emperor Maximilian I.

This letter states that the king had understood, through Andrew de Burgo, that the bishop wished to have some confidential messenger despatched to him on the sovereign's behalf, to whom he might declare his affection towards him. The king therefore requests the bishop to give full faith and confidence to the person who is the bearer of the letter.—The royal signature at full length is subscribed thereto.

No. 20. NO DATE.

A SMALL FRAGMENT of a letter, with the signature of Elizabeth of York, queen of Henry VII., addressed to her father, Edward IV.

No. 21. No DATE.

FRAGMENT, containing a holograph memorandum, made by Cecilie of York, second daughter of King Edward IV., sister of Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII., in a book which belonged to her.

This princess, after being affianced to Prince James of Scotland, subsequently James IV., was married to John, Lord Wells, created Viscount Wells, by Henry VI.

No. 22. No DATE.

SUBSCRIPTION OF ARTHUR, Prince of Wales, eldest brother of Henry VIII., to part of a letter, requesting the prayers of "Mistres Frende."

No. 23. 8th DECEMBER, ****

HOLOGRAPH LETTER, in Spanish, from Katharine of Arragon, as Princess of Wales, to the King of Spain.

She very earnestly requests he will be pleased to bestow some ecclesiastical benefice in the kingdom of Naples upon the son of her physician, a native of Genoa, who, under Providence, had been the means of saving her life in severe sickness, and from whom she had derived great benefit under her then present infirmity. The request appears to have been preferred before, and is pressed with much earnestness.—The orthography of the letter is incorrect.

No. 24. 14th APRIL, 1507.

HOLOGRAPH LETTER in Latin, from Richard de la Pole, brother of Edmund, last Earl of Suffolk, supposed to be addressed to Everard, Bishop of Liege.

It requests him to bestow upon Nicholas de Haghe, the bearer, a prebend in the church either of St. Denis, St. Paul, or St. Jean, in the city of Liege. And if the bishop will so accommodate Richard de la Pole, he, on his part, will do as much, or more.

No. 25. 21st JUNE, ****

BILL OF PRIVY SIGNET of Henry VIII., addressed to Cardinal Wolsey, as chancellor, on behalf of the bearer, a Breton merchant, who, although furnished with the king's safe conduct, had been despoiled of his goods upon the high seas.

The bill farther states that the Breton had obtained letters of Privy Seal for the restoration of his goods, which, notwithstanding such exertion of the prerogative, had been given up to the malefactors. The chancellor is commanded to certify to the king and council for what causes the goods had been so delivered; in order that justice may be done thereon.—The royal sign-manual, executed with a pen, and not with a stamp, is prefixed to the document.

No. 26. 8th MAY, 1526.

CARDINAL WOLSEY to the Abbot of St. Mary's, near York.

A letter, desiring him to pay, out of the public money in his hands, an arrear of two hundred and five pounds to "the king's posts lying between London and Scotland."

No. 27. 5th APRIL, ****

SIR THOMAS MORE, chancellor, to Sir John Arundell, recommending to his especial good treatment Edward Jones, a servant of the chancellor, who desired to become lessee of a farm, of which Sir John Arundell was a joint-proprietor with Lord South and others.

No. 28. 29th OCTOBER, 1536.

HENRY VIII., A DOCUMENT, signed with the stamp, requiring the mayor, bailiffs, &c., of the port of **** to observe great caution in allowing strangers to land, and in watching the conduct of such as were already within the town; on account of the unsettled state of the kingdom at home.

The disturbances which at that time prevailed, and which were most formidable in the northern counties, were raised by the monks and clergy in general, against the suppression of the monasteries and alienation of church-property. This insurrection was headed by Dr. Mackerel, prior of Berlings; and his army, amounting to twenty thousand men, called their enterprise "The Pilgrimage of Grace." The king declares, in this document, his resolution "to advance with an army roiall unto the north parts of the realme, for the repression of certaine rebellions."

No. 29. NO DATE.

HENRY VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey.

A holograph letter, commencing "Myne owne good Cardinall," and highly curious for the matter it contains.—The king states that, although "wrytting is to him somewhat tedious and paynefull," and therefore commonly superseded by verbal communication through an intermediate person, yet, in the present instance, having matter to impart to which none must be privy but his prime minister and himself, he takes the pen into his own hand. He then charges the cardinal "to make good wache upon the Duke of Suffolke, the Duke of Bukyngam, my Lord of Northumberland, my Lord of Darby, my Lord of Wylshere, and others which you thynke suspecte."—The date of this letter was probably at a short time before 1521, when the Duke of Buckingham was put to death, principally to satisfy a private animosity on the part of Wolsey.

No. 30. 7th SEPTEMBER, ****

KATHARINE OF ARRAGON, Queen of Henry VIII.

A document, headed "by the quene," and addressed to the sub-prior of ****, but considerably mutilated by being too closely cut. The queen, whose signature is affixed, states that, as Sir John Barton has lately resigned his office as prior of a certain religious establishment, the members of it are to choose as his successor an individual whom she points out to them.

No. 31. 25th JANUARY, ****.

KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to Cardinal' Wolsey.

A long holograph letter to "the Lord Legate," touching the marriage of one of her maids, which she requests Wolsey to promote.

No. 32. 18th JULY, 1535.

QUEEN ANNA BOLEYN to Thomas Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, Secretary to Henry VIII., requesting him to bestow the abbacy of a monastery in Lincolnshire upon a friend of one Robert Power, whose interests she was desirous to favour.

This letter is superscribed "Anne the Quene."

No. 33. NO DATE.

QUEEN ANNA BOLEYN to Thomas Lord Cromwell.

A holograph letter, also signed "Anne the Quene," and addressed, "To our right well-beloved and trustie, the Secretary to my Lord's Grace," vindicating her right to the charge and direction of a ward, who had been committed to her by the king.

No. 34. 19th AUGUST, ****.

CECYLIE NEVILL, wife to Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and mother to Edward IV., to "Master William Wolslete," surveyor of her lands in the counties of Suffolk, Essex, &c. charging him to see that the said lands be duly surveyed.

Cecylie Nevill was eighteenth child of Ralph de Nevill, created Earl of Westmoreland by Richard II., and advanced to the dignity of Earl-Marshal of England by Henry IV. Her husband, who was Regent of France and subsequently of England, was killed whilst supporting his undoubted claims to the crown, at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460. The Duchess of York dates her letter from Baynard's Castle, the Duke's London residence.

No. 35. No DATE.

SIGNATURES of the following persons, formerly attached to a document now removed, of a date between the years 1547 and 1549.

The individuals were among the principal officers of the government and household of King Edward VI., and had probably signed the deed as Privy Councillors.

Edward, Duke of Somerset, brother-in-law to Henry VIII., and uncle of Edward VI., Lord Protector of the Kingdom; beheaded 1552.

Thomas Seymour, Baron Seymour of Sudley, husband of Queen Katherine Parr, Lord High Admiral; beheaded 1549.

William Pawlett, Lord St. John of Basing, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire and Marquis of Winchester, Lord Chamberlain.

John, Lord Russell, subsequently Earl of Bedford, Lord Privy Seal.

Sir Thomas Cheney, Lord Treasurer of the Household.

Sir William Paget, afterwards Lord Paget, Secretary of State and Comptroller of the Household.

Sir Anthony Brown, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and Master of the Horse.

Sir Anthony Wingfield, Yeoman of the Guard and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

Sir William Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert and Earl of Pembroke, Master of the Horse, and husband of Anne, sister of Queen Katherine Parr.

No. 36. 8th MARCH, 1545.

THOMAS, EIGHTH DUKE OF NORFOLK, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Treasurer, and Lord High-Admiral, attainted in 1546, and sentenced to execution, but reprieved by the death of Henry VIII.

He continued in prison during the following reign, but was released on the accession of Queen Mary; and, though above eighty

years of age, was again seen at the head of an army. He died in 1554.—The document to which this signature is attached is a receipt for four pounds, being his “hole yer’s fee for the Highe-Stewardship of the University of Cambridge.”

No. 37. 23rd JULY, 1551.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, Bishop of London, to Mr. Cheke, afterwards Sir John Cheke, tutor to Edward VI., requesting him to use his influence with the king, that a prebend, then vacant in St. Paul’s, might be bestowed upon Mr. Grindall, “a man of vertue and learning.”

The bishop complains that, “through rough handling” from the king’s council, he was now under a promise not to bestow the benefice upon any person without making His Majesty privy unto it.—This letter, which nearly fills three pages of foolscap paper, and is altogether by his hand, has lately been printed in the Parker Society’s edition of Ridley’s Works, p. 331. In the copy, the old spelling is every where changed: in other respects it is mainly accurate. The anxiety showed by the Bishop to carry his point is very striking. He concludes in these words: “Syr, what preachers shall I gette to open and sette forthe suche matters, and soe as the King his Majestie and the Counsaile do commande them to be sette forthe; if either the ungodlie men or unreasonable beastes be suffered to pulle awaie and devoure the good and godlie learned preachers’ lyvinges?”

No. 38. 3rd NOVEMBER, * * * *.

SIR THOMAS SMYTH, Secretary of State to Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth.

This letter has no direction, but, apparently, is addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and concerns a living, of which he was desirous that the University should purchase the advowson.—Sir Thomas Smyth was a man of great learning and a writer of much eminence: he was no less distinguished as a classical scholar, than he was as a divine and as a statesman.

No. 39. 17th JUNE, 1558.

QUEEN MARY to John Tucke, Esquire.

Order under the sign-manual, requiring him to provide "one hable man, sufficiently furnished with horse and armor for a demi-lance," to the army in the north, then assembling on the borders, for the repressing of the Scots.

No. 40. 31st AUGUST, 1559.

MATTHEW PARKER, Archbishop elect of Canterbury, to "Syr John Mason, knight, one of y^e Q's Ma^{ties} Counsayle; and to M^r D. Wright, Comysioners to the Q. highnes," excusing one Mr. Smith for his delay in taking the oath of the queen's supremacy.

This letter is entirely in the hand-writing of the archbishop.

No. 41. NO DATE.

A VERY CURIOUS DOCUMENT, containing articles drawn up for the subscription of deacons or "readers," appointed to parishes vacated by the removal of Roman Catholic incumbents.

The articles which they were required to subscribe were thirteen in number, and included, besides instructions for orthodoxy of doctrine and morality of life, charges concerning sobriety of dress and the abstaining from handicraft occupations, the pursuit of which would not be needful, seeing that the deacon would have, "in ecclesiastical living, the sume of twentie nobles or above, by yere."—This document is signed by

Matt ^w Parker, Archb ^p of Canter ^y	Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely.
Tho ^s Young, Archbishop of York	William Atley, Bishop of Exeter
Edm ^d Grindal, Bishop of London	John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury
John Best, Bishop of Carlisle.	Gilbert Berkeley, Bishop of
Rob ^t Horn, Bish ^p of Winchester	Bath and Wells.
W ^m Downman, Bish ^p of Chester	Rich ^d Cheney, B ^p of Gloucester

The date at which it was written must have been between the years 1562 and 1570.

No. 42. NO DATE.

HOLOGRAPH LETTER in Latin, from Dr. Thomas Cooper, Dean of Christchurch, and subsequently Bishop of Lincoln and of Winchester, to Archbishop Parker, sending him a manuscript disquisition, of which he speaks in lowly terms, and prays the archbishop to excuse "its meagreness and triteness."

Dr. Cooper was a learned divine and scholar: he was the author of many works on divinity and languages, of which his *Thesaurus* is the one now best known. The period at which this letter was written was between the years 1559 and 1570.

No. 43. 8th AUGUST, 1562.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS to Lord Robert Dudley, Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards Earl of Leicester, sending him by M. de Pinguillon, Master of her Household, "a small token," to be worn by him, "as an remembrance of their reciproque gude mynd."

No. 44. 26th JUNE, 1563.

ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requiring him to levy a contribution upon the clergy of his diocese, for the reparations needful to "Paule's church," and for the completion of the roof, which then stood in part "bare and uncovered."

The signatures attached to this document are those of

Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper.

William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother to Queen Catharine Parr, and Lord Great Chamberlain.

Henry, fourteenth Earl of Arundell, Steward of the Queen's Household.

Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, Master of the Horse.

William, first Earl of Pembroke.

Edward, Lord Clinton, Lord High Admiral.

William, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Privy Seal.

Sir Francis Knollis, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

Sir William Cecil, Secretary of State.

No. 45. NO DATE.

THOMAS THIRLBY, first and only Bishop of Westminster, subsequently Bishop of Norwich and of Ely, of which last see he was deprived on account of his refusal to take the oath of the queen's supremacy.

The letter is addressed to Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dated from the tower where the writer was confined. Bishop Thirlby and Bishop Tunstal were made over to the keeping of Archbishop Parker, at Lambeth, where, feeding at his table and being allowed all kinds of comforts and even of luxuries in their imprisonment, they are said to have lived, "not only like bishops, but like archbishops." In this position Bishop Thirlby continued until his death in 1570.—The object of his present letter is to inquire of the archbishop in what manner he and his man and boy could best transfer themselves from the tower to Lambeth; and through what places they should pass, so as not to incur the risk of bringing the plague into the archbishop's palace; "all the places in the way being so sore enfeetd."

No. 46. 20th SEPTEMBER, 1563.

MATTHEW PARKER, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Dr. Thomas Thirlby, the deprived Bishop of Ely.

This letter is the archbishop's reply to the preceding, and gives Dr. Thirlby an assurance of welcome to himself and his train, and directions concerning the places at which he is to rest and lodge upon his journey.

No. 47. 2nd NOVEMBER, 1564.

LAMORAL, COUNT OF EGMONT, to the Earl of Leicester.

The Count of Egmont was one of the principal noblemen of the Low Countries: he was made a knight of the Golden Fleece by Charles v., and commanded under Philip II. at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557, and at that of Gravelines in 1558. By his birth, his talents, his military glory, and his private virtues, he stood supreme in the affections of the Flemish people. These qualities were too formidable to be tolerated by the cruel Duke of Alva. On a charge of treason against Philip II. and the Duchess of Parma, Regent of the Low Countries, he threw the Counts of Egmont and of Horn into prison at Ghent; and, unable to bear the reiterated intercessions made in their favor by the Knights of the Golden Fleece, the States of Brabant, the Free Towns of Germany, the Electors, and the Emperor Maximilian himself, he hastened to execute a cruel sentence against them. They were beheaded at Brussels in the *Grande Place*, opposite the Hotel de Ville. No execution perhaps ever excited more emotion, indignation, and pity. It is said that the Duke of Alva stood at the window of his palace in the same square, and glutted his thirst of blood by the cruel sight.—The object of the present letter is to entreat redress from England for an injury done to the trade of the town of Brussels.

No. 48. 18th FEBRUARY, 1565.

HOLOGRAPH LETTER from Sir William Cecil, Secretary of State, to the Earl of * * * *, "one of Her Ma^{ties} Privye Consell," referring to a rupture which the queen had previously had with him and with Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and mentioning that "her Ma^{ty} is come to some resolution how to answer the Ēpror's lre," and hinting at a private mission upon which the queen was about to send Mr. Thomas Sackville, afterwards Lord Buckhurst.

No. 49. No DATE.

HOLOGRAPH LETTER from Thomas Howard, ninth duke of Norfolk, to the Earl of Leicester, thanking him for the favorable influence which he had exerted with the queen on his behalf, and by which he had obtained for the duke some small appointment.

This Duke of Norfolk was son to the unfortunate Earl of Surrey : he stood high in the favor of Queen Elizabeth, was the first man upon whom she conferred the dignity of Knight of the Garter, and was appointed General of the forces sent into Scotland. But, on account of his unhappy entanglement in the desperate cause of Mary Queen of Scots, whom he would have married, he was accused of high treason, condemned, and executed on Tower-Hill, in 1572. He was not only one of the greatest men of his time in title, fortune, and influence, but also one of the best. His death was universally lamented.

No. 50. 13th JANUARY, 1566.

EDMUND GRINDAL, Bishop of London, and subsequently Archbishop of York and of Canterbury.

In this letter, which is undirected, but apparently is addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Grindal thanks the primate for reminding him of his duty, and expresses his intention of profiting by the exhortation. The duty to which the bishop here alludes seems to have been that of requiring union and conformity amongst the clergy of his diocese—a measure strongly urged by the queen, but tardily executed by the prelate, on account of the gentleness and moderation of his character. Grindal was a man of eminent piety and virtue, who, from a humble condition, rose, step by step, to the highest dignities of the church. This letter is altogether in his own handwriting.

No. 51. 8th OCTOBER, 1568.

CATHERINE OF MEDICIS, Queen of France, wife of Henry II., and mother of Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., to the Earl of Leicester.

A letter of compliment.

No. 52. 19th OCTOBER, 1568.

CHARLES IX. OF FRANCE to the Earl of Leicester, introducing to him M. de la Mothe, who was to replace M. de la Forest, as French Ambassador in England.

No. 53. 10th NOVEMBER, 1568.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM to the Earl of Leicester, requesting him to use his influence with the queen, to procure a remuneration for the services he had rendered to the crown during a period of eight years.

It appears by this letter that Her Majesty had been deterred from bestowing a bounty of one hundred marks per annum upon Sir Thomas, by hearing of the too lavish expenditure with which he had purchased manors surrounding his mansion in the city, called Gresham College. From this imputation he clears himself, assuring the earl that the lands which he had purchased did not amount to more than a sum equal to that for which he made petition to the queen; and he calls to the earl's remembrance the liberal remuneration for his services as "Royal Agent of Trade in Foreign Parts," which had been made to him by Edward VI. and Queen Mary, neither of whom had he served for more than two years.

No. 54. 30th DECEMBER, 1568.

HENRY, KING OF NAVARRE, afterwards Henry IV. of France, to the Earl of Leicester, entreating him to advocate the Protestant cause in France, for which the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé had taken up arms, and to exert his influence with Queen Elizabeth on their behalf.

No. 55. 7th MAY, ****.

ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER, to his esquire, Christopher Blount.

A long letter, written entirely in his own hand ; one of great interest, containing many private and earnest injunctions to Blount, to keep strict watch upon the conduct of Lord Buckhurst and Mr. Norris, who headed the party that opposed the earl's going into Holland. The United Provinces, lately emancipated from the tyranny of Spain, but unable to maintain their own independence, had offered their crown to Queen Elizabeth ; and she, though she declined this offer, sent over an army to support the patriots, and gave the command of it to Lord Leicester. He there assumed sovereign pomp, but was so unskilled in military affairs, that he was soon obliged to return home. Shortly afterwards, he was invited back to Holland by the party which he had formed whilst there : his ill-government, however, became so evident, that his royal mistress quickly recalled him. Lord Buckhurst brought before Parliament a charge of mal-administration against the Earl of Leicester ; but the partiality of Queen Elizabeth not only shielded her favorite, but subjected Lord Buckhurst to a severe reprimand.

No. 56. NO DATE.

WILLIAM FULKE, a letter undirected, but undoubtedly addressed to the Earl of Leicester, who was for many years the writer's patron.

This letter contains heavy complaints and grievous charges against Dr. R. Longworthe, who held the mastership of St. John's College, Cambridge, from 1564 to 1569. The accusations are arranged under three heads, "Negligentia intolerabilis ; Incontinentia notabilis ; et Dilapidatio bonorum Collegii ;" which charges, Fulke prays the Earl of Leicester to investigate, and, upon proof of their truth, to remove Dr. Longworthe from his post. Fulke was an English Divine of great talents and learning, which were made evident at an early age. He was elected a Fellow of St. John's College, but was afterwards deprived of his Fellowship upon suspicion of Puritanism. By the favor, however, of the Queen and the Earl of Leicester, he was restored, and was appointed Master of Pembroke Hall, and Margaret Professor of Divinity. His publications, both in English and Latin, were very numerous : amongst them, his *Comment upon the Rhemish Testament* is the most celebrated.

No. 57. 25th APRIL, * * * *.

A COPY OF A LETTER* from Francis, Duke of Anjou, to Queen Elizabeth.

The letter is dated from Dunkirk, and was probably written after his first private interview with the queen at Greenwich; for in this note he recalls to her memory the "promises which she had been pleased to make to him with protestations." The duke concludes by assuring her that he is "more her's than his own;" by desiring to kiss her "faire, white, and delicate hands;" and by wishing her "one hundred thousand years of life."

No. 58. NO DATE.

IMMANUEL TREMELLIUS to the Earl of Leicester.

Tremellius was a learned Protestant Divine, born of Jewish parents, at Ferrara. He was converted to Christianity by Peter Martyr; and by his perfect knowledge of the Hebrew language was enabled to labor successfully in the field of biblical learning. He undertook a Latin translation of the Bible out of Hebrew, and associated Junius with him in the work. He likewise published a similar translation of the Psalms, and a Syriac New Testament in Hebrew characters, together with the Greek text. He was much patronized by the Elector Palatine, Frederick III., and afterwards by the Duc de Bouillon, who made him Hebrew Professor in his new University of Sedan. The object of the present letter, which is in Italian, is to intreat the mediation of the Earl of Leicester with the queen, to obtain for him her compliance with some request which the Elector Palatine had made on his behalf.

* In giving an account of the contents of this and the subsequent volume, it has not been thought expedient to omit notice of two or three articles which are only transcripts. The very fact of so eminent a man as Sir Henry Spelman having thought it worth while to preserve the transcripts seems to stamp them with value; and it is possible that the originals may not be in existence, or, if in existence, may never have been made known by publication.

No. 59. 25th JULY, 1572.

LORD TREASURER BURGHLEY to Sir Robert Chester, bailiff of the Queen's manor of Over, in the county of Cambridge, touching the sale of a portion of the lands of the said manor.

No. 60. * * * *, 1577.

A PETITION from Anthony Conway, one of the Queen's messengers, who, having been sent express with letters from the Privy Council to Lyme, Exeter, and Falmouth, prays for a re-payment of his expenses on that journey, and a reward for his trouble.

This document is signed by Sir Francis Walsingham, then Secretary of State.—By a small memorandum at the bottom of the petition, the sum of eleven pounds six shillings and eight-pence seems to have been the whole remuneration made to the messenger.

No. 61. 28th MARCH, 1578.

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, Secretary of State, to Mr. Davison, the Queen's Agent at Antwerp.

This letter, which is of two pages length, and of which a few words are in cypher, is entirely in Sir Francis Walsingham's own hand-writing, and contains confidential matter of great interest. He gives notice to Davison that one of the queen's agents or spies, (of whom seventy-one were maintained in foreign courts,) had been corrupted by Don John, and had betrayed to him the counsels of the English. He desires Davison to make use of his information; and charges him earnestly to take no notice in the public letters to be laid before the queen, either of this communication, or of any other with which he might furnish him.

No. 62. 8th JUNE, 1591.

AN ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL, requiring the creditors of those victuallers who had supplied the army not to harass

them for payment, but to wait till the accounts should be made up.

The signatures attached to this document are those of—

John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor.

Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer.

Henry, fourth Earl of Derby.

Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral.

Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Sir John Popham, Attorney-General.

Thomas Sackville, first Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset.

Sir John Woolley, Chancellor of the Garter.

Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

No. 63. 16th OCTOBER, 1592.

JOHN WHITGIFT, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Sir John Boys, preferring sharp and intemperate complaints against one Parker, who had detained from the primate the rent of the Priory of Dover, and had committed other offences against him.

No. 64. 19th OCTOBER, 1592.

THE SAME to the same, also concerning the rents of the Priory of Dover, and those of the ecclesiastical buildings of Canterbury; stating that process had been sent for such of the tenants of the priory as were not under-tenants to Parker, but had old leases not yet expired.

This letter is entirely in the hand-writing of the archbishop.

No. 65. 1st JANUARY, 1598.

WARRANT from Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, for the apprehension of Robert

Lane and one Beadle, who, under colour of an arrest, had forcibly entered upon the possessions of one Thomas Gauntlet.

No. 66. 27th NOVEMBER, 1598.

THE WRIT OF SUPERSEDEAS to which the foregoing letter refers.

No. 67. 12th JANUARY, 1599.

ORDER to the county of Hertfordshire to furnish fifty able-bodied men to the army in Ireland.

Prefixed to this document is the signature of Queen Elizabeth.

No. 68. NO DATE.

SIR ROBERT CECIL, afterwards Earl of Salisbury.

This portion of a letter (for, being without address or subscription, it appears to be a fragment) contains a very interesting account of the state of the vessels which were fitted out against Spain, at a time when a second alarm of an armada prevailed in England. The letter, though undirected, shows by its tenor that it was addressed to the Duke of Norfolk, whose nephew, Lord Howard of Effingham, was Lord High Admiral, and had at that time command of the fleet upon the Spanish coast. The whole is in the hand-writing of Sir R. Cecil.

No. 69. NO DATE.

SIR ROBERT CECIL.

This letter, which begins "Cosen," and ends "your louvyng kynsman," is entirely a letter of kindness, and is also in Sir R. Cecil's own writing. Like the preceding, it bears no date or address, and contains only expressions of great affection to his correspondent, who had been recommended to his particular regard by the Earl of Essex.

No. 70. No DATE.

COPY OF A LETTER from George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to James I., commencing "Dere dad and gossope," and ending "Your most humble slave and doge, Stenie."

No. 71. No DATE.

HOLOGRAPH LETTER from King James I., addressed "Haye."

This letter refers to some dispatches which the recipient was to carry abroad with him upon a mission he was about to undertake; and also contains an urgent request for money. Probably the "Haye," who is here the king's correspondent, was Sir George Haye of Kinfauns, Clerk Register of Scotland in 1616, and Lord High Chancellor in 1622. He was created Lord Hay in 1627, and Earl of Kinnoull in 1633.

No. 72. 12th NOVEMBER, 1603.

ANNE OF DENMARK, Queen of James I.

The signature of the queen, affixed to a document appointing Sir John Scott to the management of her estates in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey.

No. 73. 8th FEBRUARY, 1605.

RICHARD BANCROFT, Archbishop of Canterbury.

A letter to "His Majestye's Commissioners for enquiring into concealments," recommending to their notice the case of a poor man who requests relief.

No. 74. 1st JUNE, 1609.

ORDER, signed by Robert Cecil, Lord Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer; and Sir Julius Cæsar, Chancellor of the Exchequer; requiring the persons addressed to collect without delay the subsidy which had been voted to the king.

No. 75. 2nd MAY, 1610.

DOCUMENT, requiring Sir Peter Gleane, knight, to appear in the Council Chamber at Whitehall, to answer to charges preferred against him by the Dean and Mayor of Norwich.

This document is signed by—

Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, Lord High Treasurer.

Sir Peter Gleane represented Norwich in Parliament, and was mayor of that city. Blomefield praises him for his liberality to the poor, and for giving the church of St. Peter Mancroft "a most noble standing cup and cover," on which is "the story of Abigail bringing presents to King David, and other things thereto belonging." The cup, which is still in existence, bears the inscription, "Ex dono Petri Gleane, militis, A.D. 1633."

No. 76. 1st MARCH, 1613.

AN ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL for the better observance of Lent.

This order is signed by—

George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor.

Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal.

Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter.

Edward Somerset, fourth Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse.

Sir Edward Wotton, afterwards Lord Wotton, Comptroller of the Household.

Sir Julius Cæsar, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Francis Cottington, afterwards Lord Cottington.

No. 77. NO DATE.

HOLOGRAPH LETTER from Charles I., whilst Prince of Wales, to the Duke of Buckingham, referring to some love-matter, carried on through the instrumentality of the Duke.

In a postscript, the Prince requests that the note may not be shown to the King, but may be put "in the safe custody of Mister Vulcan."*

No. 78. 3rd MARCH, 1618.

PARDON granted to David Ap-Oliver, who had been convicted of felony.

Signed by—

King James I.

Sir Thomas Chamberlain, Puisne Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

Justice Towneshend.

No. 79. 4th SEPTEMBER, 1618.

THE EXAMINATION before the Privy Council of Robert Mearing, a companion of Sir Walter Raleigh, in his last desperate enterprize on Guiana, and a sharer of his subsequent imprisonment in the tower.

The statements in this paper relate to the mine which Sir Walter professed to have discovered at the mouth of the Orinoko, and in search of which he fitted up his expedition. The signatures of the Lords of the Privy Council attached to this document are those of—

George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor.

Edward, Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse.

Sir Julius Cæsar, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice.

No. 80. 20th FEBRUARY, 1628.

PARDON, under the sign manual of King Charles I., granted to Elizabeth Hughes for small felony.

No. 81. 13th JUNE, 1629.

DR. JOSEPH MEAD, a celebrated English divine and eminent scholar, to Sir Martin Stukevil.

* This letter has been printed, with much curious right-loyal annotation, by Hearne, in the Appendix to *Ross' History of Richard II.*, p. 404.

This letter, which is long and closely written, is filled with the news of the time, as intelligence from France, and Spain, and the Low Countries, and gossip of home; but chiefly with details of trials in the Star Chamber, and of appeals against that court. Dr. Mead's most important work was the "*Clavis Apocalyptica*."

No. 82. 29th OCTOBER, 1632.

A LETTER OF THANKS from the borough of Great Yarmouth to Edward Sackville, fourth Earl of Dorset, for his instrumentality in appointing an able and worthy lecturer, whose doctrine the inhabitants of the town "did greatly approve."

The Earl of Dorset was at this time one of the Privy Council, and held the office of Chamberlain to Queen Henrietta Maria. The letter is signed by Thomas Tompson and Gyles Call, Bailiffs of Yarmouth.

No. 83. 17th JANUARY, 1636.

ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL for the apprehension and punishment of all illegal dealers in tobacco within the town of St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk.

This order is signed by—

William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas, first Baron Coventry, Lord Keeper.

James Stuart, fourth Duke of Lennox, afterwards created Duke of Richmond and Lennox.

Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards Earl of Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain.

William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.

Sir Francis Cottington, afterwards Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Henry Vane, Sir John Coke, and Sir Francis Windebank, Secretaries of State.

No. 84. 20th DECEMBER, 1636.

COPY OF A LETTER from King Charles I. to his sister Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, concerning the "base dealing" of the King of Poland, who required a change of religion on the part of her daughter, the King of England's niece.

The Princess here referred to seems to have been Henrietta, the Queen's third daughter. She married Sigismond Ragotsky, Prince of Transylvania, who offered himself to the Poles as their king, but was rejected on account of his imperious conduct and exorbitant demands.

No. 85. 17th AUGUST, 1639.

UNSIGNED DOCUMENT, containing the Report of the Proceedings of a Session of the Scottish Kirk, in which a protest was made against prelacy and against the Book of Common Prayer, and all such ceremonies as were held to be relics of Popery.

The Scottish Kirk here acknowledges, in very humble and grateful terms, the goodness of King Charles I., who grants them the privilege of deciding for themselves in all matters that concern their own ecclesiastical constitution and government.

No. 86. 25th MARCH, 1641.

LETTER, (of which the conclusion is in a mutilated state and the signature gone) giving a detailed account of the first three days of the Earl of Strafford's trial, and of the great preparations made in Westminster Hall for the conducting of it with all possible solemnity.

No. 87. 23rd APRIL, 1641.

COPY OF A LETTER from King Charles I. to the Earl of Strafford, assuring him, "upon the word of a king," that he should not "suffer in life, honour, or fortune."

This letter was written upon the very morning of the day on which the King signed the warrant for the Earl's execution: that nobleman was beheaded the twelfth of May following.

No. 88. NO DATE.

UNSIGNED DOCUMENT, entitled "Copie of a lre, which was found among some Jesuits that were lately taken in London, and addressed to the ffather and rector of their society."

Though without date, this letter must have been written previously to the assassination of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; inasmuch as it speaks of him under the epithet of "an odious tode." It is full of treasonable projects, and of the most rancorous hatred against the protestant party; and more especially against the puritans.

No. 89. * * * MAY, 1641.

A LONG AND INTERESTING LETTER from Thomas Dillingham, to his "loving father, Mr. Dillingham of Barnwell, in Northamptonshire."

The writer of this letter, who seems to have been an apprentice in London, gives his father in the country a journal of the matters of chief interest which passed in the metropolis from the first to the fifth of May, 1641. The city was at that time under great excitement through the popular odium against the Earl of Strafford, whose trial and sentence are here shown to have been hurried on by daily petitions to Parliament, and violent assemblies of the people.—The writer gives a curious account of a bear-baiting, in which the bear was publicly called "Strafford," and the dogs who attacked him were urged on under the names of Pym, Glynné, &c.

No. 90. OXFORD, 10th MARCH, 1642.

KING CHARLES I.

Signature to a Commission appointing William Mainwaring, Esq. Sergeant-Major.

No. 91. 11th MAY, 1642.

A PETITION to the House of Commons.

This document is signed by Sir William Parsons, bart., Master of the Court of Wards, and one of the Lord Chief Governors of Ireland; and by Sir John Boriase, another of the Governors, and Master of the Ordnance; claiming compensation for the losses they had sustained in the Rebellion, and justice against Viscount Dillon of Castiloe, for calumnious accusations preferred by him against them.

No. 92. 29th JULY, 1642.

KING CHARLES I.

A letter to Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York, requiring him to levy contributions of money and plate from the clergy of his province, for the relief of the necessities of the royal army.

No. 93. 1st AUGUST, 1642.

A CIRCULAR LETTER, addressed by Dr. John Williams, archbishop of York, who had previously been Lord Keeper, to the clergy of the deanery of Retford, calling upon them to contribute loans of money to King Charles I. in his adversity.

No. 94. 1st AUGUST, 1642.

THE SAME to the same, requesting them to meet him in thirteen days, upon some "businessse which may concerne His Maiesty."

No. 95. 29th JUNE, 1643.

WILLIAM ALLENSON to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

This letter gives an interesting account of the suspicions entertained by the parliamentary party against Sir John Hotham, Governor of Hull, of his flight from the town of Beverley, and of the

apprehension of him and his son. Sir John Hotham was a gentleman of good family and fortune in Yorkshire: his great animosity against the Earl of Strafford drew him towards the Parliament; yet his cautious and jealous nature, and the principles of loyalty he had early imbibed, restrained him from engaging heartily in the violent measures which that party pursued. His refusal to allow the King to enter the town of Hull was made, as well by the royal as by the parliamentary side, one of the chief pleas for a civil war. The latter, on his declining to go all lengths with them, turned their suspicions against their own creature, and declared both Sir John and his son traitors, and beheaded them at Westminster in 1643. William Allenson, the writer of this letter, was detained by Sir John Hotham at Hull, at the time when his allegiance towards his employers began to waver. He writes to the Parliament to complain of this treatment, and to inform against Sir John Hotham.

No. 96. 1st AUGUST, 1643.

KING CHARLES I.

Signature to a letter of commendation, addressed to Major Mainwaring, for his bravery in maintaining the city of Chester against the rebels.

No. 97. NO DATE.

KING CHARLES I.

Signature affixed to an Order for expunging certain words from a document, and inserting others.

No. 98. * * * *, 1643.

UNSIGNED LETTER from Brussels, directed, "Not for yourself."

This document, devoid of superscription as of subscription, affords no clue to trace out the writer or the individual addressed. Its tenor is political, and couched in mysterious language: it imparts news from Holland and Spain, and refers to the declining health of Louis XIII. of France. The date is in a different hand-writing.

No. 99. 30th OCTOBER, 1643.

COPY OF AN ORDER from the Committee of Parliament to the Army, charging them to desist from using violence or spoliation towards Lord Abington or his property; seeing that he had conformed to all their requisitions.

No. 100. 28th JANUARY, 1644.

THOMAS ATKIN, Mayor of London, to John Tooley, Mayor of Norwich, giving him instructions for the regulation of the due weight of sacks of coals, and forwarding some hand-bills intended to tranquillize the minds of the people.

No. 101. 5th FEBRUARY, 1644.

THOMAS JOHNSON and THOMAS GOOCH, Bailiffs of Yarmouth, to John Tooley, Mayor of Norwich, transmitting the names of four aldermen of Yarmouth, best qualified to form a sub-committee, agreeably to his directions.

No. 102. 17th FEBRUARY, 1644.

LETTER, addressed by "the Committee of the House of Commons for Accompts," to the Mayor of Norwich and the other members of the Norwich Committee, concerning levies of men and money for the supply of the Parliamentary Army.

To this letter are affixed the signatures of William Prynne and of nine other members.

No. 103. 22nd FEBRUARY, 1644.

PRINTED ORDINANCE of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, requiring all Officers and Soldiers, upon

pain of death, to repair to their colours within eight-and-forty hours after the publication of this proclamation.

No. 104. 24th FEBRUARY, 1644.

ORDER, signed by Prince Maurice, for cutting down five hundred trees in Blayton Wood, near Chester.

The object for which this wood was to be felled, was to supply materials to the coopers of the city, that stores might be so laid up there, as to strengthen it against a siege from the rebels.

No. 105. 24th FEBRUARY, 1644.

ORDER, signed by Prince Maurice, calling upon the Commissioners for Delinquents' Estates, to convey to Sir William Mainwaring, military commander in Chester, a house and grounds lately forfeited by a delinquent, to be possessed by him and used as his quarters.

No. 106. 24th FEBRUARY, 1644.

LETTER from William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, to "the Committee for Assessments within the City of Norwich," requiring the said Committee to furnish men and money for the maintenance of the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax.

No. 107. 14th MARCH, 1644.

A RECEIPT for £250, paid by Sir John Kaye, Bart., of Yorkshire, in part of the sum of £500, imposed on him "as a fine by the House of Commons, for his delinquency to the Parliament."

This receipt bears the signatures of Richard Waring and Michael Herring, treasurers of the monies levied on fines imposed by Parliament.

No. 108. 19th MARCH, 1644.

ORDINANCE from Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliamentary Forces, for the supply of horses to the army from the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c.

No. 109. 20th MARCH, 1644.

AN ORDINANCE of "the Committee of both Kingdoms," addressed to the Parliamentary Committee at Norwich, for the sending of soldiers and draught-horses to their army.

Signed by—

William Fiennes, first Viscount Say and Sele.

John, Earl of Loudoun, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in that Kingdom.

No. 110. 21st MARCH, 1644.

AN ORDER OF PARLIAMENT concerning the clothing of their soldiers.

Signed by Henry Elsing, clerk of the House of Commons.

No. 111. 25th MARCH, 1644.

THOMAS CRANE and ROBERT FERRIER, Bailiffs of Yarmouth, to the Mayor of Norwich; thanking him for a cautionary letter, and assuring him that they would be on their guard to defend the town from foreign and domestic enemies.

No. 112. * * * * *

TWO ROUGH DRAUGHTS OF LETTERS, unsigned, touching the unsettled state of Norwich in matters of Ecclesiastical Government, and containing a petition from the village of Thorpe against the heavy taxation imposed upon that parish for the support of the Parliamentary Army.

No. 113. ** MARCH, 1644.

LETTER, unsigned, but referred by the endorsement to Sir John Wodehouse, answering complaints made in the preceding petition on behalf of the parish of Thorpe.

No. 114. 8th MAY, 1644.

AN ORDER to the Constables of the Hundred of Bridge and Petham, for the publishing of a Parliamentary Ordinance in every parish.

Signed by Edward Monins and Richard Hardres.

No. 115. 9th DECEMBER, 1644.

LETTER from "the Committee of Parliament for the raising of monies for the Army."

This letter is addressed to the Committee at Norwich, requesting to know what sums had already been sent from that city and from Norfolk in general. Signed Har. Grimstone.

No. 116. 5th JANUARY, 1645.

LETTER from "the Committee for supplies to the Army at Cambridge" to the Committee at Norwich, concerning the payment for twenty horses and troopers sent from Newark.

Signed by Sir H. Mildmay and three others.

No. 117. 6th JANUARY, 1645.

AN ORDER OF PARLIAMENT for the raising of four months' pay for the Garrison of Newport-Pagnell, &c.

Signed by Miles Corbett and four others.

No. 118. 22nd JANUARY, 1645.

AN ORDER OF PARLIAMENT for the levying of fifty men from Norwich, to recruit the Army.

Signed by—

Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland.

Edward Montague, second Earl of Manchester.

William Fiennes, first Viscount Say and Sele.

Sir Harry Vane.

Sir J. Glynne.

Robert Wallop.

No. 119. 22nd JANUARY, 1645.

AN ORDER from the Committee of the Parliamentary Army, for pressing fifty men as recruits.

Signed by John Evelyn and four others.

No. 120. 26th JANUARY, 1645.

AN ORDER from the Committee of the Parliamentary Army, for the payment of such sums as should be needful for the pressing and conducting of the fifty above-mentioned recruits.

Signed by Robert Scawen.

No. 121. 2nd FEBRUARY, 1645.

SIR KENELM DIGBY to Sir Richard Brown, father-in-law to John Evelyn.

This letter, which was written during the time when Sir Kenelm was obliged to reside out of England, on account of the suspicions entertained against him by the Parliament, has reference to a passport which Sir Richard Brown had agreed to procure for him from Queen Henrietta Maria. On the accession of Oliver Cromwell to the Protectorate, Sir Kenelm Digby was allowed to return into England.

No. 122. 9th MARCH, 1645.

A LETTER OF REPROOF, sent by the Committee of Parliament to Norwich, on the subject of the unserviceable recruits which that city had furnished to the army.

This document is signed by Sir Arthur Heselrigg, one of the most violent republicans at the time of the rebellion, and colonel of the regiment of Cuirassiers in the Parliamentary Army, commonly called "Heselrigg's Lobsters."

No. 123. 9th APRIL, 1645.

A REQUIREMENT from Parliament to the city of Norwich, for levies of men and horses and assessments of money, for the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Signed by William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

No. 124. 9th APRIL, 1645.

A LETTER from William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Mayor of Norwich, concerning the excise, "which is now become the greatest and most certain maintenance of the army."

No. 125. 9th APRIL, 1645.

A LETTER from "the Committee of the Parliament for the Army" to the Parliamentary Committee at Norwich, requiring more recruits and additional contributions of money for the maintenance of the war.

Signed by—

William Heveningham.
Robert Scawen.
Valentine Warton.
John Potts.

Thomas Hodges.
Thomas Perry.
Anthony Bedingfield.

No. 126. 14th APRIL, 1645.

A LETTER from "The Committee appointed to receive monies levied on fines imposed by Parliament," requiring the city of Norwich to furnish their share of the twenty-one thousand pounds, contributed by the country as a monthly payment towards the maintenance of the Scottish army.

Signed by—

John Ashe.

Richard Waring.

Michael Herring.

Robert Jenner.

D. Watkins.

John Oldfeild.

Jeremiah Alexander.

No. 127. 24th APRIL, 1645.

PRINTED ORDINANCE of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the punishing of such soldiers as had absented themselves from their colours, and from the army under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

No. 128. 29th APRIL, 1645.

A LETTER from the "Committee for His Majesty's Revenue," reminding the Corporation of Norwich that they were in arrears in the payment of a rent due to the crown for some years past, and requiring them to transmit the same to the Parliament immediately.

Signed by—

Sir Harry Vane.

William Strickland.

W. Ashurst.

Charles Holland.

Denis Bond.

No. 129. 20th MAY, 1645.

DOCUMENT, recognising the loan of fifty-three horses, with saddles, bridles, and other accoutrements fit for war, made

to the Parliamentary Army under Lord Fairfax, and pledging the public faith for payment for the same.

Signed by Sir William Harrison, "Treasurer of the Northern Army."

No. 130. ** MAY, 1645.

ACCOUNT of the expenses incurred in levying sixty soldiers, and sending them to Sir Thomas Fairfax's army; as also for their apparel and for seven horses.

No. 131. 1st JUNE, 1645.

DEMAND from Parliament of the payment of an Assessment by the city of Norwich, for the relief of the British armies in Ireland.

Signed by P. Wharton and W. Johnston.

No. 132. 4th JUNE, 1645.

LETTER from the "Committee for the apprehension of disaffected persons" to the Mayor of Norwich, giving him intelligence that communication had been held with the king's army by individuals within the city, and requiring him to "looke well to the safety of his place."

Signed by S. Bolnes and W. Johnston.

No. 133. 4th JUNE, 1645.

LETTER from the same to the same, with an urgent demand for more recruits.

No. 134. 6th JUNE, 1645.

A LETTER from both Houses of Parliament to the Committee of Parliament within the county and city of Norwich.

This letter complains that, of the sixty men who were to be sent thence as recruits to Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, only fifty-three

had reached the place of rendezvous; the rest having deserted from their conductors, and spoiled and wasted the country on their way. The other seven men are therefore to be forthwith supplied, and care to be taken that similar desertions do not ensue.—Signed by—

P. Wharton, Speaker of the House of Peers, pro tempore.

William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

No. 135. NO DATE.

PORTION OF A LETTER, unsigned, addressed to the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich, requiring them to remove the prisoners from that part of the castle which was used as a gaol, in order that the whole building and the hill might be fortified.

This measure was suggested by a recent attempt made by the royalists within the city to deliver the castle into the hands of the king's army.

No. 136. 9th JUNE, 1645.

AN URGENT LETTER to the Committee for Norwich, requiring that the recruits to be furnished by the city should be immediately sent to the Parliamentary Army under Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Signed by John, Earl of Loudoun, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; and by S. Bolnes.

No. 137. 20th JUNE, 1645.

COMMISSION, appointing Sir William Mainwaring to be Captain of a regiment of Infantry.

Signed by Prince Rupert, nephew to King Charles I., and General of his army for the western counties of England and for Wales.

No. 138. 30th JUNE, 1645.

LETTER to the Corporation of Norwich, requiring, with great urgency, fifty more recruits to be forthwith sent to the

Parliamentary Army, and complaining that previous orders to a similar effect had been disregarded.

Signed by Edward, second earl of Manchester, and by W. Johnston.

No. 139. 26th AUGUST, 1645.

PASSPORT from John, first Lord Byron, Governor of the city of Chester, and General of the Royalist Forces in some of the western counties, whereby Lady Hester Mainwaring is permitted to visit all towns and garrisons, in order to collect the amount of some debts for the support of herself and her children.

Lord Byron was one of the bravest and most successful of King Charles' generals: he sustained a long siege in Chester, and by his popularity and the general affection borne towards him, induced the garrison and the inhabitants of the city to be content in subsisting on the flesh of cats and dogs, and subsequently on one meal only in three days. After the display of an unconquerable spirit of bravery during the civil wars, Lord Byron escaped to France, where he held the office of Governor to Prince Charles, and afterwards to the Duke of York.

No. 140. 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1645.

LETTER addressed to the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich, requiring them to furnish to the Parliamentary Army, their share of two hundred and twenty horse, to be levied in the county of Norfolk.

Signed by Robert Rich, second Earl of Warwick of that family, Lord High Admiral under the Parliament, and the most intimate friend of Oliver Cromwell.

No. 141. 25th SEPTEMBER, 1645.

LETTER from the Parliament to the city of Norwich, informing the Corporation that they had resolved to establish a Pres-

byterian form of Church Government, and requiring that Norwich should be divided into "Classical Presbyteries" for that object.

Signed, William Lenthall, Speaker.

No. 142. 6th OCTOBER, 1645.

A LETTER from the Parliamentary Committee at Cambridge to that at Norwich, requesting that the two months' pay, due for the cavalry supplied to the army by that city, may be speedily provided.

Signed—

John Brewster.

Isaac Puller.

Thomas Duckett.

Robert Vinter.

Samuel Plume.

J. Walcott.

No. 143. 7th OCTOBER, 1645.

AN URGENT REQUEST for the payment of arrears of money, due by the city of Norwich to the Parliamentary Army.

Signed—

Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland.

John, second Lord Balmerinoch.

No. 144. 21st OCTOBER, 1645.

LETTER from the Committee of Parliament to the city of Norwich, urging the speedy payment of the money required for the maintenance of the garrison.

Signed by Henry Pelham, appointed Lord High Admiral by the Commons, April 28th, 1645.

No. 145. 1st DECEMBER, 1645.

UNSIGNED DOCUMENT, entitled "Copy of an Ordinance for the Assessment of one month's rate for payment of disbursements for the defence of the Association of the Eastern Counties."

No. 146. 20th DECEMBER, 1645.

WARRANT to the city and county of Norwich for the payment of the monies due for the maintenance of the garrison.

Signed—

Miles Corbett.

J. Potts.

Henry Pelham, Lord High
Admiral.

Sir John Holland.

Sir W. Heveningham.

Thomas Toll.

J. Spelman.

No. 147. 19th JANUARY, 1646.

LETTER from the Parliament to the city of Norwich, notifying their intention to establish a Presbyterian form of Church Government in England, and requiring that Norwich should be divided into Presbyteries.

Signed, William Lenthall, Speaker.—(See a previous letter on the same subject, No. 141.)

No. 148. 29th JANUARY, 1646.

ANOTHER LETTER to the same purpose.

Signed, William Lenthall, Speaker.

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## ROYAL AND NOBLE LETTERS.

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VOL. II.
~~~~~No. 1. 16<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1646.

A LETTER, dated from Holdenby, addressed to W<sup>m</sup> Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, communicating the intelligence that the King had reached that town in safety.

This letter is signed by the Commissioners appointed by Parliament to convey King Charles I. from Newcastle towards London. Amongst those Commissioners, Sir James Harrington, author of the *Oceana*, attended through curiosity, and his name is consequently to be found amongst the signatures affixed to this document. The other signatures are those of Sir Richard Brown, father-in-law to John Evelyn, a man of good family, of much learning, and of great attachment to the royalist cause, who passed thirteen years in exile with the banished family, and on his return to England was restored to opulence and honour; of Sir John Coke, Secretary of State to Charles I., and subsequently to Charles II.; John Crewe; Francis Erle; and Sir John Holland.

No. 2. 25<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1646.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, General of the Parliamentary Forces, to the Inhabitants of Norwich, assuring them that, in quartering the army in different towns and cities, Norwich should be exempted from the burthen.

This letter was written three months previously to the taking of Ragland Castle, by which Sir T. Fairfax put an end to the civil war.

No. 3. 25<sup>th</sup> MAY, 1646.

LETTER from the Scottish Commissioners to the Parliament, representing the peaceable and temperate demeanour of their army in England, and praying that orders may be issued to the English officers and soldiers to forbear from all provoking expressions, speeches, or actions which may give cause of offence; as also that quarters may speedily be appointed, and a considerable supply of money sent.

This letter is signed by—

John, Earl of Lauderdale, afterwards Duke of Lauderdale and sole Commissioner for Scotland.

Archibald, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyle.

A. Johnston.

Hew Kennedy.

Robert Barclay.

No. 4. 13<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1646.

FERDINAND II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, to Prince Charles of England, afterwards Charles II.: a letter of compliment.

Ferdinand was, like the other princes of his house, a great lover of literature and patron of men of learning and talents. He began his government in 1621, and died in 1670, after having preserved his subjects in tranquillity and prosperity during a long and honorable reign.

No. 5. 20<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1646.

RULES, addressed to the Aldermen of the Ward of \*\*\*, by order of the Mayor, whereby to check the spread of the infection of the plague, and directions concerning infected houses, burials, &c.

Signed, Michell.

No. 6. 13<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1646.

CHRISTIAN IV., of Denmark.

A letter in Latin to King Charles I., condoling with him on the disastrous state of his affairs, and ending, "Nos ipsi omnia quæ a nobis proficisci pro ratione virium et temporum possunt, sinceri avunculi officia pollicemur." Christian IV. was brother to Anne of Denmark, mother to Charles I.

No. 7. 30<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1646.

CHRISTIAN, Prince of Denmark, to Prince Charles of England, his cousin: a letter of good-will and kindness.

This prince, the eldest son of Christian IV., died in the lifetime of his father.

No. 8. 16<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1646.

CHRISTINA, Duchess of Savoy, to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II., her nephew: a letter of kindness.

Christina was daughter of Henri Quatre of France, and sister of Henrietta-Maria, Queen of England: she was wife of Victor Amedeus, Duke of Savoy, and was Regent successively to her two infant sons, both of whom arrived at the Ducal Crown: the eldest, Francis, at five years of age; and Charles Emanuel, the younger, at two.

No. 9. 3<sup>rd</sup> JANUARY, 1647.

COLONEL EDWARD MONTAGUE to William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, asking directions from Parliament concerning the levying of a tax in the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, &amp;c.

No. 10. 15<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1647.

WILLIAM IX., Prince of Orange, to Prince Charles of England, announcing the death of Henry Frederic, his father, and

begging that the same good-will might be extended towards himself by the Royal family of England, as had been manifested towards the deceased.

William was Stadtholder of Holland, as well as Prince of Orange, and married Mary, sister of the prince whom he here addresses.

No. 11. 16th MARCH, 1647.

GEORGE, Earl of Melville and Leven, to W. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, acknowledging the present of a jewel sent him by Parliament, and expressing his warm attachment to their cause.

The Earl of Leven, subsequently, offended at the exactions practised under the reign of James II., took part in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth: he accompanied the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., in his expedition against England; and held, under that king, the offices of Secretary of State and Keeper of the Privy Seal.

No. 12. 2nd JUNE, 1647.

A COMMISSION granted by the Parliament to William Levett, constituting him Lieutenant-Colonel of the Red Regiment of the Trained Bands of the Tower Hamlets.

This commission is signed by John Gayer, Mayor of London; Thomas Adams; Francis West, and others.

No. 13. 22nd JUNE, 1647.

LETTER from E. Earle to John Uttinge, Mayor of Norwich, written at the close of the civil war, concerning the restoration of certain pieces of ordnance which had been lent by that city to the garrisons of Lynn and Leicester.

## No. 14. 27th JUNE, 1647.

MARY, daughter of King Charles I., to Prince Charles, her brother: a holograph letter of affection.

This is the princess, who (see No. 10) was married to the Prince of Orange: the letter is endorsed, "From the young Princess of Orange."

## No. 15. 12th AUGUST, 1647.

THOMAS ATKIN, ex-Mayor of London, to the Mayor of Norwich, informing him that a day of public thanksgiving had been kept by both Houses of Parliament, who had attended upon the occasion at Westminster Abbey.

The object was "to offer thanks for the peaceable condition we are in at the present, and for such a change! when such great troubles were expected! It is the Lord's doing, for we were here at a gaze; such troublers of our peace raged and drove on their designs so furiously, that such extremes could not continue; but the chief actors are not now to be found, and some will pay dear for it."

## No. 16. 19th AUGUST, 1647.

THE SAME to the same, requesting him to raise subscriptions in the several parishes or wards, for "the relief of the city of Chester, and some places there near unto, most grievously visited with the plague, after so long sufferings by the soldiery."

## No. 17. NO DATE.

STATEMENT of Collections made in consequence of the preceding Requisition.

## No. 18. 31st AUGUST, 1647.

LETTER from the Corporation of Lynn to the Mayor of Norwich, requesting the payment of money due for the maintenance of the garrison.

No. 19. 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1647.

MILES CORBETT, the Regicide, and Thomas Wodehouse.

Letter to the Corporation of Norwich, urging subscriptions for the relief of the inhabitants of Chester. (See No. 16.)

No. 20. 16th SEPTEMBER, 1647.

THOMAS ATKIN, ex-Mayor of London, to the Mayor of Norwich, concerning the payment of some arrears due to the latter city.

No. 21. 6th OCTOBER, 1647.

LETTER from the House of Peers to the Corporation of Norwich, requiring "the Mayor and Sheriffs to aid and countenance Captain John Blackwell in pulling down the bishop's palace at Norwich."

Signed, John Browne, clerk to the Parliament.

This palace Captain Blackwell had purchased under an Ordinance from Parliament, and was preparing to destroy the building and appropriate the materials to his own use, but was deterred by the opposition of many of the inhabitants. The mayor and corporation are therefore charged to see that no molestation be offered to him, and to suppress all mutinies or interruptions that might be made by any person whatsoever.

No. 22. 8th OCTOBER, 1647.

LETTER from the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland to the city and corporation of Norwich, requiring payment of the arrears of money ordered to be raised for the maintenance of the armies in that kingdom.

Signed by—

Charles Howard, third Earl of Nottingham.

Philip Herbert, fifth Earl of Pembroke, and second Earl of Montgomery.

J. Temple.

William Jephson, and others.

## No. 23. 11th NOVEMBER, 1647.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX to the Mayor of Norwich.

A letter complaining of a riot that had taken place in the city, in consequence of the intended spoliation and destruction of the episcopal palace by Captain John Blackwell. (See No. 21.)

## No. 24. 20th NOVEMBER, 1647.

RICHARD LANCASTER to the Mayor of Norwich.

This also concerns the bishop's palace, which it was in contemplation to convert into a free-school, and residence for the master.—The writer apparently cherished the hope that he might fill the post of pedagogue in the projected institution.

## No. 25. No DATE.

ACCOMPANIMENT to the foregoing letter, exhibiting a detailed plan for the support of the school, and giving the intended number of scholars, with particulars concerning the masters, the scheme of tuition, &c.

Unsigned.

## No. 26. 23rd DECEMBER, 1647.

LETTER from Thomas Atkin to the Mayor of Norwich, telling him of the Commissioners sent by Parliament to treat with the King at Carisbrook Castle; of the long arrears of pay due to the army; of the dissatisfaction of the nation at the free-quarters of the soldiers; of the supernumeraries, &c.

## No. 27. 24th DECEMBER, 1647.

COMMISSION for choosing new Justices of the Peace for Norfolk.

Signed by—

Edward, second Earl of Manchester.

William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

No. 28. 28<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 1647.

LETTER from Colonel Robert Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight, and entrusted with the care of King Charles I. whilst he was detained at Carisbrook.

This letter is addressed to the Parliament, to whom Colonel Hammond protests his warm attachment, and whom he apprizes that he has removed from about the King's person such of his old and most attached servants as were not there by order of Parliament.

No. 29. 7<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 1648.

PRINTED ORDINANCE OF PARLIAMENT for the payment of arrears due to the soldiery of £23,566 1s. 1½<sup>d</sup>., and for a distribution of portions of the same to different officers who had faithfully served the Parliament during the civil wars.

No. 30. 8<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 1648.

LETTER from Abraham Cowley, the Poet, dated Paris, and giving an account of the disturbances in France occasioned by the intrigues of the Cardinal de Retz, and the enmity of the Parliament and people against the Queen Regent, Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Mazarin.

Cowley was strongly devoted to the unfortunate Royal Family of England, with whom he lived an exile for ten years in France, during which time he made frequent journies into Scotland and England, for the sake of gaining intelligence from the royalist party, and keeping alive their zeal. These expeditions were attended with much danger; and one of them ended in a long and strict confinement. It was during this adherence to the ruined fortunes of one royal family, that Cowley was witness to the disasters of another. He relates in this letter the escape of the young King of France, Louis XIV. then a minor, and of the Queen-Mother and Princes of the Blood, from Paris to St. Germain, where they were reduced to such a state

of destitution, that they wanted bread, and were obliged to sell the crown jewels to purchase the necessaries of life.

No. 31. 2nd MAY, 1648.

ORDINANCE of "the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Eastern Association," concerning the payment of arrears of money due for the maintenance of the Garrisons of Newport-Pagnell, &c. &c.

Signed by—

Miles Corbett.

William Heveningham.

Thomas Dacre.

Nathaniel Bacon.

Thomas Scot.

John Gordon.

No. 32. 28th JUNE, 1648.

WILLIAM IX., Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, to Prince Charles of England, afterwards King Charles II.

A holograph letter, expressive of much affection towards the English Royal Family, to whose assistance he sends a man of war.

No. 33. 22nd JULY, 1648.

WILLIAM, second Duke of Hamilton, to the same.

This letter, which is holograph, and endorsed "Duke Hamilton's particular letter," was written at the time when he marched into England at the head of a Scottish army, to attempt the rescue of Charles I. It is dated from near Appleby, and contains the warmest assurances of devotedness and zeal:—he says, "myself and this armie, being soe intirely devoted to your service, are resolved, to the utmost hazard of life and fortune, the rescuing and re-establishing of the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup>."

No. 34. \*\* JULY, 1648.

ROUGH DRAUGHT of a letter in the hand-writing of Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II.

It is addressed to the Lord Fairfax, and dated from "on board the Swallowe," at the time when the Prince attempted to come over

with the fleet from Helvoetsluys, and to take advantage of a simultaneous entrance into England by the Scottish army. The object of this letter is to remonstrate upon the severe measures intended by the Parliament against Major-General Laugherne, Colonel Powell, and Colonel Poyer, officers, who, after having served in their army, had, from disgust at the treatment they received, joined the royalists, and been taken prisoners in Pembroke Castle. Prince Charles threatens that, should these officers be executed, he would retaliate with equal severity upon such prisoners of the Parliamentary party as might fall into his hands. This sketch of a letter is undated as well as unsigned; but, from the events to which it alludes, it must have been written in July, 1648.

No. 35. 11<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1648.

JAMES, Duke of York, to his Brother, Prince Charles.

A holograph note, dated from the Hague, in which the Duke reminds his brother of "his promise to the seamen."

No. 36. 14<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1648.

TWO ROUGH DRAUGHTS of Letters in the hand-writing of Prince Charles, addressed to Sir John Berkeley, Governor of the Duke of York, and Dr. Stephen Gough, requesting them to obtain from the English merchants resident at Rotterdam the sum of £1000 per month, for the support of the Duke and his household.

No. 37. 16<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1648.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX to Prince Charles, in answer to His Royal Highness' letter of July, 1648.

He here declares his inability to interpose on behalf of the officers there mentioned, who, he says, are condemned by Parliament, "not so much that they were in hostility against them, as that they have betrayed the trust reposed in them, to the sad engaging this kingdom againe in war and blood."

## No. 38. 7th SEPTEMBER, 1648.

JAMES, first Marquis of Montrose, to Prince Charles.

A long holograph letter from Brussels, whither Montrose had retreated, when, after some reverses, he had been commanded by Charles I. to lay down his arms and quit the kingdom. The Marquis evinces disappointment and chagrin: he laments the inactivity under which he is compelled to rest, and professes the utmost readiness to engage again in the royal cause, as soon as the Prince should countenance his so doing. It was but three years subsequently to the date of this letter, that Montrose undertook his gallant but romantic attempt to restore the royal cause in Scotland, when he was betrayed to General Leslie, and was brought to the scaffold and executed with circumstances of aggravated insult.

## No. 39. 13th SEPTEMBER, 1648.

ROUGH DRAUGHT of an unsigned Letter in the hand-writing of Prince Charles.

It is addressed to the Committee of Estates in Scotland, regretting the check the Scottish arms had received in England, and promising to send them all the assistance in his power.

## No. 40. 21st SEPTEMBER, \*\*\*\*\*

JEAN LOUIS, first Duke d'Espernon, to Prince Charles.

A letter charged with many compliments and much good-will, together with regret that sickness had hitherto prevented his expressing those sentiments in person.

## No. 41. 10th MAY, 1649.

HENRIETTA-MARIA to her son, Charles II., with instructions to Mr. Denham for his conduct on a mission into England.

The great object of this mission was to press upon the young King the necessity of quitting his perilous position in Great Britain,

and making the speediest escape into France. The Queen-Mother laments her inability to raise money enough to defray his expences, even by the selling of some rubies, then in pawn, the produce of which she fears she may require for her own maintenance in Holland. This document is signed "Henriette Marie R."

No. 42. 25<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1649.

ARCHIBALD, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyle, to King Charles II., declaring his devoted attachment to the royal cause, and his trust to see the King "settled upon his roiall throan, in despight of all his enimies."

It was this nobleman, who, at the coronation of Charles II., at Scone, on the first of January, 1650, placed the crown upon the King's head; but he subsequently submitted to Cromwell and joined his cause, for which he was brought to the block upon a charge of high treason, in 1664.

No. 43. NO DATE.

JAMES, seventh Earl of Derby, to Charles II., professing the utmost devotedness to his cause, and a correspondent abhorrence of the execution of his father.

The attachment here expressed to the memory of the late King, and to the perilous fortunes of his successor, the Earl of Derby did most fully prove by his actions, even up to the last which closed his life upon the block at Bolton, in October, 1651. This letter is a fragment, and undated; but, from the allusion which it contains to the death of Charles I., it must have been written shortly after that event.

No. 44. 4<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1651.

ORDER from John Bradshaw, President of Parliament, addressed to "all the Masters and Wardens of the Company

of Stationers," requiring strict search to be made in London for the discovery of such individuals as had been guilty of printing certain declarations and summonses "in the name of Charles Stuart, and on his behalf."

No. 45. 4th MARCH, 1653.

CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION to Andrew Rand, signed by General Monck.

No. 46. 19th APRIL, 1654.

PETITION, addressed by Humfry Abdy, of London, merchant, to the Honorable William Lenthall, Master of the Rolls, praying the insertion of some words that had been omitted in a recognizance.

Lenthall has written at the foot of the petition:—"I will consider of this until the court sits againe, at which tyme let the pet<sup>r</sup> move it."

No. 47. 17th JULY, 1654.

ORDER, addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty, for the immediate preparation of a frigate to convey the Portuguese Ambassador to Lisbon.

A holograph document with the signature, "Oliver, P." affixed, bearing throughout in the hand-writing the marks of haste and impetuosity. It has evident reference to a murder that had been committed by Don Pantaleon Sa, who was brother to the Ambassador, and included with him in the same commission. The murder was perpetrated in open day, upon the Exchange, to which Don Pantaleon came armed and numerously attended. He had believed himself insulted by a gentleman, but turned his revenge by mistake upon a wrong person, whom he put to death with many wounds, and then fled for shelter to his brother's mansion. Notwithstanding, however, the opposition of the Ambassador, who

pleaded the sanctity of the place and the privileges of his office, Cromwell brought the offender to justice, and caused him to be executed on Tower-Hill, while he sent the Ambassador away. The vigorous chastisement of the crime gave strength to the Protector's government, both at home and abroad. Portugal was obliged to acquiesce; and a treaty of peace and alliance was shortly afterwards signed, which was very favourable to the commerce of England.\*

No. 48. 13<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1654.

PRESENTATION of Mr. Robert Everden to the Vicarage of Brighthelmstone.

Signed, "Oliver, Lord Protector."

No. 49. 17<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1656.

EXTRACTS from the Journals of Parliament.

These extracts were made, apparently, for the use of Sir Thomas Widdrington, Speaker, concerning the petition of such members, as, after having been duly elected, had been refused admittance into the House by soldiers stationed at the doors by Cromwell; and concerning the proceedings of Parliament upon the matter. In this new Parliament, the first which Cromwell ventured to summon, he used every possible art to influence the elections; but finding that the majority of the members would not be favourable to him, he set guards at the door, who permitted none to enter but such as produced a warrant from his council. The number thus rejected was about one hundred, who either refused to recognize the Protector's government, or were on other accounts obnoxious to him. The excluded members petitioned against a violence so utterly subversive of all liberty, but they obtained no redress: every application was neglected, both by the Council and the Parliament.

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\* In Dr. Dibdin's *Reminiscences*, p. 981, will be found a fac-simile of this document.

No. 50. 30th APRIL, 1657, and 28th MARCH, 1658.

TWO SECRET ARTICLES added to Treaties between Louis XIV. and Oliver Cromwell, in 1657.

By these articles, France and England bind themselves to make no peace or treaty with Spain during the space of a year from that time; and in 1658, to renew and ratify the same; releasing Cromwell from the obligation under which he had previously lain of furnishing three thousand foot-soldiers, to be transported into France at his own expence. Both these documents are signed by Louis XIV.; the former being countersigned by Claude, Comte d'Avaux, Surintendant des Finances, and the latter by Michel le Tellier, Chancellor.

No. 51. 2nd NOVEMBER, 1659.

APPOINTMENT of Captain Thomas Woodward to be Governor of Dunnotter Castle.

Signed by General Monck, afterwards Duke of Albermarle.

No. 52. 24th APRIL, 1660.

GENERAL MONCK to Colonel Croke, commanding him to keep his regiment in its present quarters; the Lord Lambert having been taken, and his party scattered.

No. 53. 2nd JULY, 1660.

PASSPORT for Colonel Croke to cross into Ireland, with his horses, servants, arms, &c., and to return without molestation.

Signed by General Monck.

No. 54. 29th OCTOBER, 1661.

LETTER from General Monck, as Duke of Albermarle, to the Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury, requesting them to allow John Godfrey to establish an Inn in that city;

he having been "a person who was faithful, in order to His Majesty's happy restoration, and soe being capable of having the benefit of the Act of Trade."

No. 55. 21<sup>st</sup> JANUARY, 1663.

LETTER from Thomas Wriothesley, fourth Earl of Southampton, afterwards Lord High Treasurer, requiring the Commissioners for the subsidies, lately granted to His Majesty for the county of Suffolk, to use all possible despatch in levying the same.

No. 56. NO DATE.

ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL, addressed to Sir John Hardres, Recorder of the city of Canterbury, requiring him to bind over certain offenders, who had violently carried off thirty packs of wool, to appear at the next sessions.

Signed by—

Henry Danvers, first Earl of Danby.  
Charles Villiers, second Earl of Anglesey.  
John Egerton, second Earl of Bridgewater.  
James Hay, third Earl of Carlisle.  
John, first Baron Craven.  
William, second Baron Maynard.  
Sir Thomas Coventry, Lord Keeper.

This document must have been written in the year 1642 or 1643, by reference to the period at which the noblemen who signed it enjoyed their titles.

No. 57. 26<sup>th</sup> MAY, 1665.

ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL for the expediting of the carriage of naval stores through the county of Sussex.

Signed by—

Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor.  
George Monck, first Duke of Albemarle, General of the Forces.

Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London.

John Vaughan, Earl of Carbery.

Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, afterwards Lord Privy Seal.

Charles Berkeley, afterwards second Earl of Berkeley.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Baron Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Chancellor.

Henry Bennett, afterwards created Earl of Arlington, Principal Secretary of State.

Charles Howard, first Earl of Carlisle.

Sir George Carteret, first Baron Carteret.

Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery.

Sir William Morrice, Secretary of State.

Sir Thomas Ingram.

No. 58. 7<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 1665.

COPY of a DOCUMENT respecting the victualling of the Navy.

Signed by James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral.

No. 59. 23<sup>rd</sup> DECEMBER, 1665.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Surveyors of the Victualling-Ports.

Signed by—

John, Viscount Brouncker, Commissioner of the Navy.

Samuel Pepys, Secretary of the Navy.

John Mennes.

No. 60. 1<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER, 1666.

INSTRUCTIONS from the War-Office, requiring that all the officers and soldiers, then quartered at Yarmouth, should take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and should receive the sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England.

Signed by George Monck, Duke of Albemarle.

No. 61. 1st DECEMBER, 1668.

OPINION delivered by the Commissioners of the Navy to James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral, concerning the voucher which might be esteemed valid to the Treasurer of the Navy-Payments.

Signed by—

|                          |  |                          |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| John, Viscount Brouncker |  | W. Penn                  |
| John Mennes              |  | Thomas Middleton         |
|                          |  | Samuel Pepys, Secretary. |

No. 62. 1st DECEMBER, 1688.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY to Mr. Smith, Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, requiring certain evidence concerning — Baker, Purser of the Defiance.

Signed by—

|                          |  |                          |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| John, Viscount Brouncker |  | John Middleton           |
| John Mennes              |  | John Cox                 |
|                          |  | Samuel Pepys, Secretary. |

No. 63. \*\* JUNE, 1669.

COPIES OF LETTERS from Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London; and Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich; concerning the suppression of Conventicles.

No. 64. 9th NOVEMBER, 1669.

LETTER from the Treasury to Sir Edward Ward, knight, and others, Commissioners of Taxes for the Hundred of Taverham in Norfolk, complaining of a deficit in the payment of those taxes.

Signed by Sir Thomas Clifford, Secretary.

No. 65. 12<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 1670.

LETTER from the Commissioners of the Treasury to Francis Bacon, one of the Justices of the Peace for Norfolk, concerning the payment of taxes upon a smith's forge.

Signed by Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury.

No. 66. 7<sup>th</sup> MAY, 1670.

COPY OF A LETTER from Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Bishops of his Province, containing regulations for their public and private demeanour, and for the direction of their efforts in suppressing Conventicles.

No. 67. 9<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1670.

LETTER from the Navy-Board to Mr. Richard Gibson, Navy-Agent at Port Mahon, concerning the forwarding of letters to Admirals Sir Thomas Allen and Sir Edward Spragge.

Signed by—

John, Viscount Brouncker.  
John Mennes.

{ Admiral Sir Jeremiah Smith.  
{ Samuel Pepys, Secretary.

No. 68. 24<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 1670.

SIR DENIS GAUDEN, Commissioner of the Victualling-Office, to Mr. Gibson, at Port Mahon, concerning the victualling of the Castle Frigate and other vessels.

## No. 69. \*\* MARCH, 1671.

APPOINTMENT of a Sub-Commission of the Navy, with power and authority within the town and district of Plymouth.

Signed by—

John, Earl of Lauderdale.  
Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury.  
Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington, Secretary of State.  
Sir John Trevor.  
Robert Southwell.

No. 70. 10th APRIL, 1671.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD SPRAGGE, knight, to Mr. Gibson, at Port Mahon, representing the want of shoes and clothes amongst the sailors on board his ship.

Sir Edward Spragge defeated the Algerines in 1670; and three years afterwards was drowned in a sea-fight off the coast of Holland.

No. 71. 6th FEBRUARY, 1673.

SAMUEL PEPYS, Secretary of the Navy, to Mr. Gibson, at Port Mahon, concerning the statement of an account for money due to Lord Bellasis.

No. 72. 7th JUNE, 1673.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS TRAFFORD, recommending that four men from on board his ship be received into the Naval-Hospital at Chatham.

No. 73. 13th AUGUST, 1673.

ORDER from the Commissioners of the Navy for the payment of extra-money, advanced by the Purser of His Majesty's ship, the Martin.

Signed by—

John, Viscount Brouncker  
Admiral Sir Thomas Allen  
Admiral Sir Jeremiah Smith

Sir John Ernle  
Sir Anthony Dean

No. 74. 3rd JULY, 1677.

WARRANT, granted by the Brethren of the Trinity-House to the Clerk of their Corporation, for the collecting of arrears of debt due to them in various parts of England.

Amongst the signatures attached are those of—

Admiral Sir Thomas Allen.  
Sir Richard Haddock, Comptroller of the Navy.  
Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Navy.

No. 75. 17<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 1678.

WARRANT for the payment of extra-money to the Purser of His Majesty's ship, the Harwich.

Signed by—

Admiral Sir Richard Haddock, Comptroller of the Navy.

Sir John Tippetts, Surveyor of the Navy.

James Sotherne, Clerk of the Acts of the Navy.

No. 76. 10<sup>th</sup> JUNE, 1678.

CONTRACT AND ORDER for the supply of Iron-work to a new Ship.

Signed by—

John, Viscount Brouncker.

Sir Richard Haddock.

James Sotherne.

No. 77. 8<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 1678.

WARRANT, addressed to the Lieutenant of Dover Castle, for the apprehension of Colonel Scott, and the seizure of his papers, as soon as he should land in England.

This warrant bears the sign-manual of Charles II., and is countersigned by Sir Henry Coventry, Secretary of State.—Its having been issued during the period when great excitement prevailed on account of the Popish plot, indicates a probability that Colonel Scott was suspected of participation in that conspiracy.

No. 78. 7<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1679.

ORDER from the Treasury, that a statement of the monies paid on behalf of the sick and wounded at Portsmouth, should be laid before the Commissioners.

Signed by Henry Guy, Secretary.

No. 79. 26th MARCH, 1681.

PRINTED ORDER from the Exchequer, for the payment of a sum due for naval stores and provisions.

Signed by—

Sir Richard Haddock, Comptroller of the Navy.

Sir John Tippetts, Surveyor.

Sir John Narbrough, Commissioner ; and others.

No. 80. 27th MARCH, 1682.

ORDER from the Exchequer for the payment of twenty pounds to John Chamberlain.

Signed by N. Johnson, G. Trant, and three others.

No. 81. 4th FEBRUARY, 1683.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL, widow of William, Lord Russell, to Mr. Griffiths.

This letter was written about six months after the execution of her husband, and is full of heartfelt, but chastened, grief for her great bereavement, and of pious acquiescence in the heavy trial appointed to her. Lady Rachel was daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer of England ; and was the mother of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford : she survived her husband forty-two years, dying in September, 1723, aged eighty-seven : her letter is dated from Woburn Abbey.

No. 82. 3rd APRIL, 1683.

SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE to Dr. Notson, vindicating the character of Sir John Holland, who had been accused of disaffection.

Sir Roger, during the early part of his career, so distinguished himself for his zeal in the royal cause, that he was cast into prison, where he lay four years under sentence of execution. On the Restoration he was made licenser of the press ; and was himself editor of

the "Public Intelligencer," the "News," and the "Observer" newspapers; as well as the author of many political publications; and the translator of "Josephus," and other classics.

No. 83. 6<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1685.

KING JAMES II.

Signature affixed to Robert Knowler's commission as Lieutenant in the Feversham trained-bands: countersigned by Charles, Earl of Middleton, Secretary of State.

No. 84. 21<sup>st</sup> JUNE, 1685.

DESPATCH from Christopher, second Duke of Albemarle, to the Earl of Sunderland, enclosing a letter from James, Duke of Monmouth, during his short-lived rebellion, and a copy of his answer.

The Duke of Monmouth's letter is, unfortunately, lost; but a note, added by Dr. Macro, authenticates the originality of Albemarle's reply. This nobleman was entrusted with the command of the forces collected on that occasion, but forbidden to act till Lords Churchill and Feversham, who were charged to support him with three thousand men, should come up. In his despatch, he alludes to this circumstance: his reply to the Duke of Monmouth's defiance is a very interesting document.

No. 85. 17<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1686.

LETTER, signed by all the members of the British Factory at Lisbon, addressed to Henry Compton, Bishop of London, complaining that they were deprived of the public exercise of their religion.

It appears that, by a sudden measure on the part of the Inquisition, the English had been forbidden to assemble for religious purposes; and against this prohibition, as contrary to an article in the Treaty of Commerce, they now appeal; entreating the bishop to present their cause to the king.

No. 86. 17<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1686.

DUPLICATE of the above letter, but with fewer signatures affixed.

No. 87. 17<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1686.

THOMAS MAYNARD, British Consul at Lisbon, to the Bishop of London, detailing at length the interrogatories put to him at the Board of the Inquisition, his interview with the Grand Inquisitor at his own house, and the arbitrary measures complained of in the two preceding letters.

Dr. Macro has annexed an interesting note concerning Mr. Maynard.

No. 88. 11<sup>th</sup> JULY, 1687.

RELEASE granted to George Sayer, Vice-Chamberlain of Queen Catherine, widow of Charles II., discharging him from a delivery of hay and oats, due upon a manor which he held of her Majesty.

Signed "Catherina R."

No. 89. 5<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1688-9.

CERTIFICATE from the Mayor and Aldermen of London, declaring one Mr. Richard Gibson to be a hearty protestant and abhorrer of popery, and consequently a person fitted for any employment under the government of William and Mary.

No. 90. 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 1694.

LETTER from the Navy-Office, concerning the hire or purchase of a Yacht for the use of the Navy.

Signed by—

Sir Richard Haddock, Commissioner of the Navy.

George St. Lo, Extra-Commissioner.

S. Pett, Secretary.

No. 91. 10<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1694.

LETTER from the Navy-Office, respecting the hire of Lord Cornwallis' Yacht, "Seaflower," for the use of their Majesties, as an advice-boat.

Signed by—

Charles Sergison, Clerk of the Acts.

|              |                    |           |                 |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| E. Dummer    | } Surveyors of the | John Hill | } Extra-Commis- |
| Denis Lydell |                    | Navy.     |                 |

No. 92. 26<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 1697.

HOLOGRAPH LETTER in French, from William III., signed "W. R.," to James, fifth Earl of Galloway, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

The king says "je vous assure que j'ai beaucoup de chagrin de trouver les choses si fort animées ici contre les pauvres réfugiés." These refugees were the French protestants, who, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, had fled for shelter to the protestant states of Europe, and whose condition was so distressing as to form a distinct article in the peace of Ryswick.

No. 93. 9<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 1701.

LETTER from the Navy-Office to Captain Smith, concerning a pilot.

Signed by—

Charles Sergison, Clerk of the Acts.

Sir Richard Haddock, Commissioner of the Victualling-Office.

Edward Dummer and Daniel Furzer, Surveyors of the Navy.

Denis Lydell, Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accounts.

George Tollet, Extra-Commissioner of the Navy.

No. 94. 16<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1703.

PRINCE GEORGE of Denmark.

Signature to instructions to Edward Knatchbull, Muster-Master General of the Marine Regiments.

No. 95. 18<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1707.

ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL to the Mayor and Chief Magistrates of Norwich, requiring them to tender the oath of the Queen's supremacy to all persons suspected of disaffection.

Signed by—

|                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sidney Godolphin, Lord Treasurer. | Henry, first Duke of Kent.     |
| Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset.  | Hugh, third Earl of Loudoun.   |
| John, first Duke of Marlborough.  | James, first Earl of Seafield. |
| James, first Duke of Montrose.    |                                |

No. 96. \*\*\* OCTOBER and NOVEMBER, 1708 and 1709.

COPIES AND TRANSLATIONS of several letters from Count Perla, Governor of Barcelona, and the Marquis de Prié, Piedmontese Ambassador at Rome, to Admiral Sir Edward Whitaker, respecting the proceedings of the English fleet on the shores of Italy.

No. 97. \*\* NOVEMBER, 1708.

MINUTES OF A COUNCIL OF WAR, held on board Sir Edward Whitaker's ship, and a copy of a letter from M. Salvay, Secretary to Cardinal Grimani, concerning the continuance of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

No. 98. 10<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 1708.

COPY OF A MEMORIAL sent by M. de Salvay, Secretary of Cardinal Grimani, Viceroy of Naples, to Admiral Sir Edward Whitaker, requesting him to allow his squadron to remain near the coast of Naples, in order to afford countenance and support to the negociations then carried on by the Marquis de Prié at the Court of Rome.

No. 99. 7<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 1708.

COPY OF ANOTHER MEMORIAL from the same parties to the same effect ; and a copy of Sir Edward Whitaker's assent to the King of Naples' request.

## No. 100. \*\* DECEMBER, 1708.

JOURNAL of the Transactions of the British squadron in the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir E. Whitaker, Rear-Admiral of the Red, from September the sixth to December the twenty-fourth, 1708.

To this document, which is little more than a list of vessels and their stations, are attached copies of two long and full letters, unsigned, giving a detailed account of the capture of Minorca by Sir Edward Whitaker, and of the manner in which the British fleet then over-awed Italy and the papal power.

No. 101. 15<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1708-9.

COPY OF AN UNSIGNED LETTER in French, with a translation of the same into English, addressed to Cardinal Grimani, requesting that transports might be supplied for the conveying of four hundred recruits to Barcelona.

No. 102. 16<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1708-9.

COPY OF AN UNSIGNED LETTER in French, with a translation of the same into English, addressed to Cardinal Grimani, requesting that oil might be sent from Naples, duty free, for the use of the British fleet.

## No. 103. \*\* MARCH, 1708-9.

COUNT CONTANINI to M. Beauvois.

A letter of compliments.

No. 104. 15<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 1709.

PASSPORT in favour of a vessel which was to bring corn for the supply of the Province of Andalusia, at that time in great distress through scarcity.

Signed by Philip v., King of Spain.

No. 105. \* \* MARCH, 1709.

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS respecting the proceedings of the English fleet under Sir Edward Whitaker, on the coast of Italy.

No. 106. NO DATE.

PART OF AN UNSIGNED LETTER in French, addressed to Cardinal Grimani, respecting the movements of the English fleet on the Neapolitan coast.

No. 107. 23<sup>rd</sup> JUNE, 1709.

COPY OF A LETTER from Cardinal Grimani to Sir Edward Whitaker, requesting him to station three or four vessels near Naples, for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of corn into the city.

No. 108. NO DATE.

PORTION OF AN UNSIGNED LETTER, apparently addressed to Cardinal Grimani, respecting a meditated attack upon Porto Ercole, Porto Longone, Piombino, Orbitello, &c.

No. 109. 27<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1709.

UNSIGNED LETTER in Spanish, (apparently a copy) respecting a supply of flour to the fortress of Port Mahon.

No. 110. 28<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1709.

UNSIGNED LETTER in Spanish, to Sir Edward Whitaker, on the proceedings of the English fleet.

## No. 111. 3rd DECEMBER, 1709.

RESULT OF A COUNCIL, held on board the Stirling Castle, in Port Mahon, respecting the transportation of corn from Naples to Catalonia.

## No. 112. 29th JANUARY, 1710.

TWO LETTERS from Cardinal Grimani to the King of Spain, concerning the corn to be transported from Naples.

## No. 113. 12th FEBRUARY, 1710.

M. LE BLANC to M. de Beauvois on board the British fleet, sending him several articles for the consumption of the officers.

## No. 114. 16th FEBRUARY, 1710.

COUNT PERLA, Governor of Barcelona, to Sir E. Whitaker, regarding the corn needed for the garrison of that place.

## No. 115. 23rd FEBRUARY, 1710.

LETTER in Spanish, from the Magistrates of Port Mahon to Brigadier Petit, concerning a slave bought by Mr. John Hart.

## No. 116. \*\* MARCH, 1710.

THE MARQUIS OF RAFAL to Sir Edward Whitaker, respecting the destination of a vessel that was to set sail from Majorca.

## No. 117. \*\* MARCH, 1710.

LETTERS from the Marquis of Rafal and Don Juan Rubro to Sir Edward Whitaker, on the movements of the British fleet.

## No. 118. NO DATE.

MEMORANDA, in Latin and in English, concerning the conventual establishments in the Island of Majorca.

No. 119. *3rd* AUGUST, 1713.

WARRANT for removing the Stalls of the deceased Knights in the chapel at Windsor.

Attached to this warrant are the signatures of Queen Anne, and of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

No. 120. *3rd* NOVEMBER, 1715.

APPOINTMENT of Daniel Norris to the place of wheelwright at Port Mahon.

Signed by John, first Duke of Marlborough.

No. 121. *23rd* APRIL, 1718.

ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL, addressed to the Earl of Carlisle, Constable of the Tower, for the pressing of seamen.

Signed by—

William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, Lord President of the Council.

Evelyn, first Duke of Kingston.

Henry, first Duke of Kent.

John, third Duke of Newcastle.

Charles, second Duke of Bolton.

James, first Earl of Stanhope.

No. 122. *26th* JULY, 1718.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, the celebrated historian, to a friend in England.

A letter from Wesel, where Rapin spent the latter years of his life, communicating intelligence concerning a suspected partisan of the Pretender, who, passing through Emmerich and Wesel under the name of the Baron d' Onan, had gone to London and gained access to several persons of distinction. M. Rapin advises that this individual, of whom he transmits a description, should be closely watched.

## No. 123. 29th JULY, 1718.

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, recommending the Baron d'Onan, (the individual referred to in the preceding letter,) who, under the character of a Piedmontese officer of distinction and a Protestant, was desirous to be presented at court.

## No. 124. 26th NOVEMBER, 1720.

ORDER OF COUNCIL concerning certain vessels infected with the plague, which, having suffered shipwreck upon the coast of Norfolk, had, by their crews and cargoes, been liable to spread the distemper.

Signed by Sir Robert Walpole and Sir Charles Turner, Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

## No. 125. 15th SEPTEMBER, 1721.

ORDER OF COUNCIL respecting quarantine, addressed to Charles, Viscount Townshend, Custos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk.

Signed by—

Charles, first Duke of Manchester.

John, fifteenth Earl of Sutherland.

James, first Duke of Montrose.

Charles, fourth Earl of Sunderland.

William, first Earl of Cadogan.

Hugh, third Earl of Loudoun.

John, Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl of Granville.

Paul Methuen.

## No. 126. \*\* AUGUST, 1737.

COPY OF A MESSAGE sent by George II. to Frederick, Prince of Wales, expostulating with him upon his undutiful conduct; and especially upon the violent measure he had adopted in removing the princess, then on the point of child-birth, from Hampton Court to St. James'.

No. 127. 1st MAY, 1741.

SIGNATURE of Louis xv. to a Commission of "Sousbrigadier des Gardes."

No. 128. 12th OCTOBER, 1750.

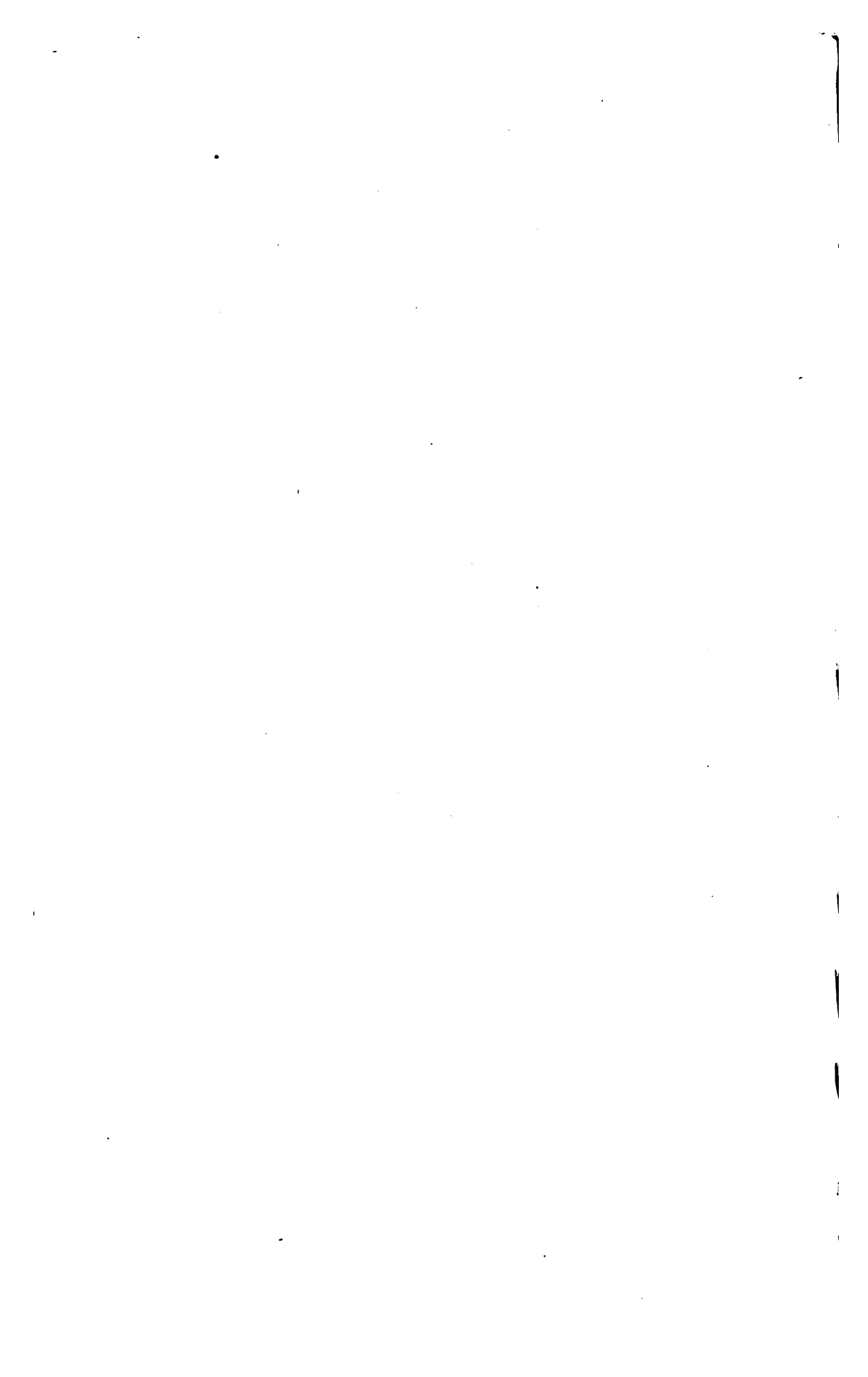
HOLOGRAPH LETTER from Frederick, Prince of Wales, to his Steward, giving directions for the valuation of a greenhouse, &c.

No. 129. 11th FEBRUARY, 1768.

SIR JOHN FIELDING to Mr. Hay, concerning a suspected person who had escaped from justice, and was believed to be lurking in London.

This letter, written by an amanuensis, is signed by Sir John Fielding after his blindness.

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**ABSTRACT**  
**OF**  
**THE CONTENTS OF A VOLUME**  
**OF**  
**LETTERS**  
**FROM**  
**REFORMERS AND MARTYRS**  
**OF**  
**THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY,**  
**IN THE LIBRARY OF**  
**DAWSON TURNER, ESQ.**



## APPENDIX II.

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### MARTYRS' AND REFORMERS' LETTERS\*.

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No. 1. ST. LUKE'S DAY, 18<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1549.

MELANCTHON to Bucer, at that time in England: with a Speech of Caspar Cruciger,† from which Bucer might collect the state of the University of Wittemberg, and a copy of Melancthon's version of Sophocles, which Bucer is requested to commend to the English king's acceptance.

Flaccius Illyricus, of whom this letter bitterly complains, was born at Albona, in Istria, 1520, and was professor of divinity at Iena, where he died 1575. The plan for the Church History, written by the Magdeburg Centuriators, originated chiefly with him. He was so violent a polemic, that the term *Flätz*, formed from his name

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\* Of the letters in this volume, twelve have already been published in *Coverdale's Martyrs' Letters* and *Fox's Acts and Monuments*; but it is to be observed, that none of them, in their printed form, agree with the originals in this collection. The discrepancies are in all considerable; in some, remarkable; extending not only to words, but occasionally to whole sentences. It were difficult to say how this is to be accounted for.

† See *Strype's Memorials*, i., 354-7, 8vo.

*Wlacich*, came to be used in some parts of Germany for an "impracticable man." The question, "*de Veste lined*," here alluded to, was treated by Melancthon, in his work upon "Things Indifferent." For its agitation in our own country, see the passages collected by Keble, in his *Notes on Hooker*, ii., 170.

No. 2. LAMBETH, 8th JANUARY, 1550.

ARCHBISHOP CRANMER to Dr. Parker, then Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, but afterwards raised to the See of Canterbury.

A summons to preach at St. Paul's Cross, on Sunday, the sixteenth of March, 1550; accompanied with an injunction "puerly and sincerely to set fourth Godde's worde there, and to exhort the audience to their due obedience to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> highnes' lawes and statutes, and to unite in charitie among themselves." Jenkyns, in his sketch of Cranmer's Life, prefixed to his *Works*, i., 342, has a letter to the same purport, apparently for the Sunday following.

No. 3. OXFORD, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1550.

PETER MARTYR (no address.)

A Latin letter, giving an account of a plan for involving him in a theological disputation with the chaplains of the Bishops of Winchester and Durham—a disputation which did not take place, in consequence of the interference of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

No. 4. NO DATE.

FRAGMENT OF A LETTER from some Confessor or Martyr to his wife.

No. 5. 26th DECEMBER, 1550.

MARTIN BUCKER to the Marquis of Northampton.

The nobleman here addressed was Parr of Kendal, brother of Catherine, the last Queen of Henry VIII. The letter, which is in Latin, is in so imperfect a handwriting, and so full of contractions, as to be well nigh illegible.

## No. 6. 20th AUGUST, \*\*\*\*.

JOHN PHILPOT to Lady Vane.

He thanks her for her great and continued kindness, and for pecuniary assistance lately rendered him: at the same time, he expresses an expectation that he shall not much longer be chargeable to her; as "this weke," he writes, "I loke for commissioners to sytt on me and on my fello-prisoners in prison." Against such an occasion, and the sentence which would surely follow, he prays her to work him "a stole, w<sup>t</sup> a red-cross before, and another behynd, yn token y<sup>t</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> fyer, I intend, by God's grace, to show myself a faithful soldiour." By way of further exhorting her to perseverance, he sends her what he calls "a comfortable sermon of Mr. John Calvyn's," which he had translated out of the French for her use; and he encourages her to endure persecution.—Philpot was "of a worshipful house, a knight's son, born in Hampshire, brought up at New College, in Oxford." He was archdeacon of Winchester under Bishop Poinet. He remained in prison a year and a half before he was called "to his answer." *Fox*, III., 274, styles Lady Vane "a special nurse, and a great supporter, to her power, of the godly saints which were imprisoned in Queen Mary's time;" and 459–513 he gives the particulars of Philpot's fourteen examinations.

## No. 7. 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1554.

JOHN HOOPER to "all his dear Brethren, his relievers and helpers, in the city of London."

He thanks them for relief sent him by the hands of William Downton; they, "who had deprived him of all his worldly goods and lands, having appointed him no one halfpenny to feed him;" and he expresses the utmost resignation to the trial, whatsoever it might be, that lay before him: "if God will lyef, lyef be it: if he will death, death be it." Hooper further exhorts those to whom he writes to put aside all thoughts of the possibility of at the same time pleasing both God and the world.—John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, suffered at the former city, on the ninth of February, 1555.

He had previously taken refuge with Bullinger, at Basle and Zurich; had been one of the accusers of Bishop Bonner at the deprivation of that prelate, and had been imprisoned in consequence of refusing to wear the canonical habits at his consecration. He was well versed in the Greek and Hebrew Tongues.—See a list of his Works, in Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*, I., 224.

No. 8. 3rd DECEMBER, 1554.

THE SAME to a Merchant of London.

He deplores the state of the times; urges to watchfulness and prayer; and thanks his correspondent and other friends for much kindness received during his imprisonment.—“ I could write more often unto you, but I do perceive ye be at so much charges with me, that I fear ye would think when I write I crave. Send me nothing till I send to you for it, and so tell the good men, your partners; and when I need, I will be bold of you.”

No. 9. NEWGATE, 20th JANUARY, 1555.

BARTLET GREEN to “ the Right Worshipful Mistress Elizabeth C \* \* \* \*.”

On her duties as a widow and as a mother: very full of scriptural quotations, the references to which are noted in the margin.—Bartlet Green embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, in consequence of attending the lectures of Peter Martyr at Oxford. He was a lawyer of the Temple, and suffered with six other martyrs, on the twenty-seventh of January, 1556. Several of his letters are published by Fox, III., 521–528. The date of his martyrdom is erroneously given in *Coverdale*, p. 555, as the thirteenth of January.

No. 10. 21st JANUARY, 1555.

THOMAS WHITTILL (or Whittle) “ to his beloved friend and faithful brother in Chryst, Mr. Careles, prysoner in the Kynge’s Benche.”

He gives thanks, on his own behalf and on that of his condemned fellows, for the “ loving and comfortable letter” they had received from

Careles; adverts to his having been himself so nearly prevailed upon to recant; and solicits the prayers of his correspondent. He also requests to have a copy of Philpot's nine\* examinations sent him for the use of a friend.—Philpot had already suffered, as appears from the opening of the letter. Whittle, while in confinement in Bishop Bonner's house, was prevailed upon, one evening, to put his hand to "a bill of submission"; but the very next morning he recalled his act.

No. 11. NEWGATE, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1555.

JOHN HOOPER "to his fellow-prisoners for the cause of God's Gospel."

Hooper remonstrates against the credit which had been given to a false report of his having recanted; and states, that it had only obtained currency in consequence of visits paid him in prison by the Bishop of London and certain of his chaplains. Upon this subject he writes with warmth, and says, "Yet, such is the reporte abroad, that I, John Hopper, a condemned man for the cause of Christ, sholde nowe, after the sentence of death, beyng in Newgate, prisoner, loking daylie for executione, recante and abuize that, heretofore I have preached. .... —Truly, this report of weak brethren is a double trouble and a triple cross."

No. 12. 10th FEBRUARY, 1555.

JOHN BRADFORD "to all that profess the gospel and true doctrine of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in the city of London."

The object of this letter will be best set forth in Bradford's own words:—"My dearlie beloved, althoughe the tyme I have to lif is verie litle, (for hourelie I loke when I shuld be had hence to be conveyed into Lankshire, their to be burned, and to render my life thear, by the providence of God, whear I farst receyved it by the same Providence;) and althoughe the charge is great, to kepe from me all things wherby I might signefie any thing to the world of my state; yet, having, as now I have, pen and ynke, I thought good to write

\* So it is in this letter, but Philpot really underwent fourteen.

See Letter No. 6, *suprà*.

a short confession of my faith, and therto to joyne a litle exhortacōn unto you all, to live according to yo<sup>r</sup> pfession." Bradford then adds a full statement of that which then upheld him in the prospect of a death, for which, he says, "I aske mercye that I do no more rejoyce than I do;" and, anticipating that the same trial may be the ultimate portion of those whom he addresses, he urges them to prepare accordingly, and, "when they are called, to confesse, whatsoever cometh thereof."—Bradford, born at Manchester, had been originally employed under Sir J. Haning, who had the office of paymaster to the king's troops, and while in his service had been guilty of peculation to the amount of £520. Afterwards, he was so strongly impressed by a sermon of Latimer, on the duty of restitution, that he entered at Cambridge, and was ordained in 1550. While at Pembroke Hall, he had for his pupil Whitgift, subsequently Archbishop. On leaving the University, he was made chaplain to the Bishop of London, and canon of St. Paul's, and in 1552 chaplain to King Edward VI. Shortly after the accession of Queen Mary, he was sent to the Tower on a charge of riot; and refusing a pardon, which was offered him on condition that he should pledge himself not to teach the doctrines of the Reformation, he suffered in Smithfield on the first of July, 1555.

No. 13. 14<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1555.

THE SAME to his "dearly beloved in the Lord, Henry Hart, John Berry, &c. &c., and to all other that fear the Lord and love his truth, abiding in Kent, Essex, Sussex, and thereabout."

On questions which they had already discussed concerning Predestination, together with an earnest exhortation to look forward with cheerfulness to that release which was nigh at hand to them all—a release of which, as concerning himself, he says, "my breth<sup>n</sup>, I think my self more happi then you, by how myche I am now more nere unto it." He wrote this letter when he was looking "hourly for officers to come and have him to execution."

## No. 14. 5th NOVEMBER, 1563.

WALTER HADDON to \* \* \* \* \*.

A Latin letter, upon the inconsiderate marriage of Henry Hayward, and his own health, which was very indifferent, though he had not suffered from the pestilence. On the occasion of the "pestilence" in this year, Dean Nowell published a Homily, which was subjoined to a special Form of Prayer.—Haddon was educated at Eton and King's College, and was Regius-Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge. Being "much addicted to Reformation," he was, by virtue of several letters from the king, appointed President of Magdalene College, Oxford—a station from which he retired at the accession of Queen Mary. By Elizabeth, he was made one of her Masters of Requests, and was employed on one or more embassies.

## No. 15. 30th JANUARY, 1564.

JOHN JEWELL, Bishop of Salisbury, to the Earl of Leicester.

Accounting for the delay in the appearance of his answer to a controversial work, lately published by Harding. It seems that the earl had taken an interest in the book on which Bishop Jewell was engaged; for he concludes his letter by saying, "thus mutche I thought it my dewtie to give yo<sup>r</sup> honour to understande, as knowing yo<sup>r</sup> honour's favourable inclination and special care in this behalfe."—Thomas Harding, born 1512, was fellow of New College, and Hebrew Professor at Oxford. He declared himself a Protestant under Edward VI., but after the accession of Queen Mary, became a confirmed Papist. He was prebendary of Winchester, and treasurer of the church of Salisbury. Losing his preferments under Elizabeth, he retired to Louvain, and, between 1554 and 1567, wrote seven different books in controversy with Jewell. The latter, after having lived in voluntary exile during the whole of the preceding reign, had, in 1559, been consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, which see he held till his death in 1572. He is called by Wood "one of the greatest lights that the reformed church of England has ever produced."

No. 16. OXFORD, 18<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 1565.

LAURENCE HUMPHREY to the same.

Complaining of "the advertisements lately set forth by six bishops," of the silencing of many able preachers, and of the consequently sad condition of the kingdom. He writes, "lawe fighteth against lawe, brother against brother; silence is enjoined in parishes w<sup>th</sup>out just cause, so y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> religiō of Christ runneth into dange<sup>r</sup>, y<sup>e</sup> preachers into discredite, y<sup>e</sup> commons of the reialme into blindness and into y<sup>e</sup> pit of destruction: ..... y<sup>e</sup> wante of justice and charite in thes things I feare wyl bring al disorder, confusion, barbarite." He particularly entreats the earl to exert his influence on behalf of the University of Oxford, of which he was chancellor; and, above all, "to helpe poore miserable Magdalena, (Magdalene College) by o<sup>r</sup> gracious Elizabetha."—Laurence Humphrey was made Regius-Professor of Divinity at Oxford, at the age of thirty-four, and president of Magdalene College in the following year, 1561. He was successively dean of Gloucester and Winchester.—See a list of his works in Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*, i., 559. He is there charged with a decidedly Puritan bias, acquired by a residence at Zurich, where he settled himself, when his college gave him leave of absence for a year, in 1555.

No. 17. 3<sup>rd</sup> NOVEMBER, 1565.

LATIN LETTER, unsigned and from some person unknown, to Robert Horn, Bishop of Winchester.

This letter has been supposed the work of a foreigner; and has been ascribed by Burnet, who has printed it, to Bullinger; and by other persons of learning, to Gualther; but the terms in which it makes mention of Queen Elizabeth, seem rather to show that it must have proceeded from the pen of one of her subjects. It is a long production, and a singularly interesting one at the present time (1842), being altogether devoted to questions connected with the peculiar dress of the clergy, and the propriety of retaining certain rites and ceremonies, some of which the writer, evidently from his tone a man of influence in the Reformation, considers as matters of no moment, while he designates others as "sordes papisticas."

## No. 18. 3rd MAY, 1566.

RICHARD COX, Bishop of Ely, to Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Some hints on the new translation of the Scriptures, upon which work Parker was then engaged. The Bishop of Ely writes, "I trust yo<sup>r</sup> Grace is well forward w<sup>t</sup> the Bible by this tyme. I p<sup>l</sup>ceave the greatest burthen wyll lye upon yo<sup>r</sup> neck towching care and travaile." He then suggests some means by which the work may be rendered more intelligible to general readers, such as "Ink-horne termes to be avoyded, the translation of the v<sup>r</sup>bes in the Psalmes to be used uniformly in one tense," &c.—Cox, who, from being a fellow of King's College, became successively master of Eton, archdeacon of Ely, dean of Christ Church, tutor to King Edward VI., and dean of Westminster, repaired to Strasbourg, on the accession of Queen Mary, after a short confinement in the Marshalsea. Thence he went to Frankfort, in which latter place he exerted himself to compose the religious differences that had arisen among the English refugees. By Queen Elizabeth he was made bishop of Ely, in the possession of which see he died, 1581, aged eighty-two. He was very prominent in the revision of the Liturgy; and when the *Bishops' Bible* was in course of preparation, the Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans were assigned to him.

## No. 19. THE TOWER, 13th JUNE, 1566.

JOHN FECKNAM to the Earl of Leicester.

A petition for the sanction of the queen and council to his making a fuller reply to the Bishop of Winchester (Horne) in the matter of his book, entitled "*A Declaration of Scruples and Stays of Conscience touching the Oath of Supremacy*."—The real name of Fecknam or Feckenham, was *Howman*; but he was generally known by the other, from having been born near the forest of Feckenham in Worcestershire. He was the last abbot of Westminster, had been chaplain to Bonner, and took part in the disputation at Oxford against Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. He showed much kindness to the protestants in the

reign of Mary, and died in prison, 1585. The same was his condition nineteen years previously, when this letter was written: indeed, he here subjoins the word "prisoner" to his signature.

No. 20. IDIBUS JUNII, 1566.

WALTER HADDON to \* \* \* \* \*.

A Latin letter, containing thanks for a letter and a book, and for the judgment of Bucer and Peter Martyr. On the reverse of the sheet are two copies of Latin and one of English verses, by Haddon, on the arms and motto of Archbishop Parker, to whom the letter was probably addressed.

No. 21. 24th DECEMBER, 1566.

CHARLES ROCKELFINGER to D. M. Doyly.

Also a Latin letter, with thanks for kindness, and a declaration of an intention to leave the family of his correspondent, where he seems to have acted as tutor, and to return to the Continent.—Of neither Rockelfinger nor Doyly do I find any notice in such of the works of the times as are within my reach; but the latter appears, from the terms in which he is addressed, to have been a person of importance.

No. 22. NO DATE.

HUGH LATYMER, Bishop of Worcester, to \* \* \* \* \*.

Very brief and obscure.—He does not mean to proceed with a certain matter till he has spoken to the king, and till after the next Parliament. In conclusion, he writes, "Vale, and doo as Master Latymer shall move you to deo: ostende teipsum mundo: delitescere diutiùs nolito: operare jam dum tempus habes: veniet nox, quum nemo poterit operari: notum est quid potes: fac non minus velis quàm potes." The address of this letter is perfect, but is written so badly and with so many abbreviations, (perhaps from intention,) that it were difficult to say for whom it was designed.

## No. 23. No DATE.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, Bishop of London, "ad Fratres qui Christum cum cruce amplectuntur."

In this document, written by a secretary, and signed "Vester in D<sup>no</sup> N. R.," the bishop laments that the scriptures, services, and sacraments were now no longer in the English tongue.

## No. 24. No DATE.

THE SAME to Bradford.

Ridley here expresses his surprise that Bradford is still alive: he says, "Dear Brother, I had thought of late I had wryten you your *Vale*, untill we shuld have mete in the kingdō of heaven: I sent it to mete you in Lankyshire, whither it was saed hear that ye was ap-  
poynted to be send to suffer." He afterwards alludes to many strange reports of Bradford having relapsed: exhorts him to constancy, and requests his prayers. The letter is written entirely by Ridley's own hand, but without a signature.

## No. 25. No DATE.

THE SAME to \* \* \* \* \*

His subject is the "Disputation" lately held at Oxford, concerning which, the bishop writes, "nuncquam mihi contigit, in universâ vitâ meâ, videre aut audire quicquam variûs aut tumultuosius geri quàm hæc, quæ nuper mecum habita est, disputatio in Scolis Oxoniensibus..... Sorbonici clamores, præ nostrâ hâc thrasonicâ ostentatione, speciem aliquam ferre modestiæ meritò videri possunt ..... bona pars temporis in contumeliosis opprobriis et plus quàm theatricis exsibilacionibus, applausionibus, et triumphis, ad captandam auram popularem, populari sermone consumpta est."—From the recurrence of "Christiane lector" and "Amice lector," this seems to have been intended as an introduction to a printed account of the Disputation.

## No. 26. No DATE.

JOHN BRADFORD to Joyce Hales.

Having reason to think that his martyrdom is drawing near, he seeks to stay his mind upon the nature and extent of the restoration

of all things, foretold in Romans viii., 19-21, which passage Bradford and his correspondent seem to have examined together previously. With this he compares 2 Peter, iii., 13, and quotes passages from Augustine and Thomas Aquinas. The letter is long, consisting of eleven closely-written pages; and in its whole tenor is expressive of calm and cheerful support during a trying season, through which he looks to the brightness beyond, as if no clouds or darkness interposed: it gives a very satisfactory view of the writer's own mind.—Fox, III., 273, prints a long letter from Bradford to a godly woman, whom he addresses as "Joyce," dated the eighth of August, 1555.

No. 27. LONDON.—NO DATE.

JOHN BRADFORD to Bucer, at Cambridge.

A Latin letter, in which he apologizes for having lost two that he had undertaken to convey to Utenhovius and to Birkmann, in London.—The former, Utenhovius, was born at Ghent, 1526, and died at Cologne, 1600: he published "*Epistolarum Centuria*," "*Mythologia Æsopica*," &c.

No. 28. NO DATE.

ADDRESSED to Cranmer, Latymer, and Ridley, when in prison at Oxford.

Subscribed by—

Robert Feriar.

John Bradford.

Rowland Taylor.

John Philpot.

Though addressed as just stated, this letter seems to refer almost entirely to Ridley, whom it urges to protect his "shepe" against the pernicious doctrines of the Puritans, concerning whom, the writers say, "more hurt will come by them than ever came by the Papists." With it was sent a book on free-will, which had been drawn up with an especial reference to the instructing of Henry Hart\* on that point.

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\* The name of Henry Hart has previously occurred as a correspondent of Bradford, in Letter No. 13, *suprà*.

No. 29. HAMPTON COURT, 21<sup>st</sup> JANUARY, \*\*\*\*.

RICHARD TAVERNER to Doctor Parker, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

A summons to come up to court and report to the King on the state of the Colleges in Cambridge.

No. 30. DOWNHAM, 1<sup>st</sup> FEBRUARY, \*\*\*\*.

THOMAS GOODRICK, Bishop of Ely, 1534-54, and at one time Lord Chancellor, to \*\*\*\*\*.

A letter without address or date of year, but written after his elevation to the see of Ely, and designed to accompany a list of chantries, hospitals, and free-chapels in Cambridge and its precincts.

No. 31. WORCESTER, FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, \*\*\*\*.

WILLIAM KLEBITZ to Dithelm Blaurer.

In Latin, giving an account of the arguments he had employed in a disputation against the use of the Romish vestments in administering the Holy Communion.

No. 32. NO DATE.

JOHN CARELES to Ralph Jackson.

A letter at great length, complaining of misrepresentations; rebuking certain fanatical practices in the devotions of Jackson and his friends; and explaining that, in speaking of their "*weakness*," he had meant weakness of knowledge, not weakness in meeting suffering.—John Careles was a weaver, of Coventry, and died a prisoner in the King's Bench, on the first of July, 1556. His examination, and several letters by him, are given by Fox, III., 598-614.—Fox, III., 592, has likewise preserved the memory of Ralph Jackson, "a serving-man of Shepping-Ongar," who suffered with twelve others at Stratford-le-Bow, on the twenty-seventh of June, 1556.

## No. 33. NO DATE.

JOHN CARELES to his "Dearest Brother, A. B., at Baxterly."

In the superscription of this letter, Careles addresses his correspondent as his "most deare and faythefull brother Austēn," (see letter 40) with whom he also includes "all other the godlye afflycted hartes of the house of baxterleye and mancētur."—Baxterly and Mancester are neighbouring parishes, in the county of Warwick, and hundred of Hemlington. This same "Austēn" appears also to be referred to in the letter, No. 36, to Mary Glover, where Careles says, "I praye you, do my hartye comendacōns unto my good brother Augustyne and hys wyffe." Anticipations of God's judgments on the nation, and consolation under the loss of friends, much occupy this letter.

## No. 34. NO DATE.

THE SAME to his "dear and faithful loving sister, Margerye Cooke."

Another letter to the same correspondent occurs in *Coverdale*, p. 576, (see also No. 40 of this collection.) He here regrets much that, by reason of his imprisonment and close watching, he cannot see her, and thanks her for her great kindness, and returns her one of her tokens.

## No. 35. NO DATE.

THE SAME to Thomas Harland and John Oswald.

He has been greatly comforted in hearing of their good confession; and begs to have a true account of the conduct of Reed and Arington, concerning whom he has been told that "theye rayled verye sore uppon suche as sought theyre cruell condempnacōn." He also bewails the backsliding of "untrustye Trewe," who fell from his confident boastings of readiness to face martyrdom; and points out the consolation and encouragement to be derived from the assured belief of Christ's presence, even in the prison.—Harland and Oswald were evidently under sentence of death; for Careles, in the conclusion

of this letter, calls himself "youre poore brother and daylye orator, John Careles, not yett worthy to come to that dignitie that God hathe brought you unto, but yett, of his mercye, made prisoner for hys sake."

No. 36. NO DATE.

THE SAME to his "dear friend and faithful sister, Mrs. Mary Glover."

Careles, in this letter, excuses himself for not having written before, by alleging the constant interruptions to which he was liable, both from friends and foes; and consoles her under her recent bereavement, in the loss of her "cheffest treasure in erthe," her husband, who seems to have died a martyr's death. At the same time, he encourages her to take comfort in her "swete chydren, Hewgh, Marmaduke, and theyre yonger brother and syster," and to train them to follow the steps of their father, and of their "good uncle, Mr. Latymer."

No. 37. NO DATE.

THE SAME to Bradford.

He rejoices that his last letter has been a comfort to Bradford: is thankful that Bradford's example and counsel had been spared to him so much longer than he could have expected; and speaks of some great unthankfulness into which he had been betrayed.

No. 38. NO DATE.\*

THE SAME to the same.

Expressive of wishes that he had been called to suffer before Bradford, and of a conviction that he has arrived at a much stronger assurance of his own election than heretofore. In addition, Careles states, he has a message from God to Bradford to pronounce, to testify unto him that all his sins are forgiven, and that, immediately after his sufferings on the morrow, he should be in Paradise.—Coverdale, p. 628, has a letter, which, in the conclusion, very closely resembles this.

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\* Apparently 30th June, 1555; if written on the eve of Bradford's martyrdom.

No. 39. VALES, [WELLS?] *the 26th of THIS MONTH, \*\*\*\*.*  
JOYCE HALES to John Careles.

The love that good Bradford had borne to Careles makes her love him; and she encourages him from Scripture to endure suffering. In speaking of the death of Bradford, who, with Philpot, had already suffered martyrdom, she tells Careles of the slanderous reports raised against him by the maintainers of the doctrine of free-will; and entreats his prayers.

No. 40. NO DATE.

JOHN CARELES "to his good sister, Margery Cooke."

He thanks her for all her kindness, especially her prayers, and for her most godly and comfortable letter; and he concludes by saying, "as for the feare of deathe, or terroure of the fyre, I most hartelye thanke my good God, I feele it not." (See No. 34.)

No. 41. NO DATE.

T. U. to \*\*\*\*\*.

A letter written on the back of the preceding, enclosing a collection of letters from Careles and one from Bradford, to be printed at the discretion of his correspondent.

No. 42. THE BENCH.—NO DATE.

JOHN CARELES "to his dear and faithful loving brother, Austen B."

He assures him of his prayers: gives him advice as to some journey and enterprize of which they had conversed together: calls upon him to thank God on his behalf; and sends a message to Mary Glover, with remembrances to all the household at Baxterly.

No. 43. NO DATE.

THE SAME to his "most dear and faithful loving brother, William Tymes, that valiant champion in the Lord."

Encouragement to struggle against temptation, by the promises of God and the example of Christ overcoming Satan, and warnings

against mistrust and self-confidence. "Ah! my good brother Tymes, Satan hath put his hand in a wrong box, when he beginneth to tempt you either to vain-glory or mistrust; for you are an old beaten soldier." \* \* \* "Kempe," he adds, "has played the part of a temptynge sarpent;" and two other "pratynge parretts" (one of them Trewe's wife's sister) had endeavoured to disturb him in his last hours.

No. 44. No DATE.

ROBERT GLOVER to Augustine \* \* \* \* \*.

With four shirts, two for himself and two for his master; also, six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, to be employed in supplying the wants of his master and two fellow-prisoners. Glover subjoins, that he and his wife shrink from giving their correspondent any decided advice about separating from his master, lest, after all his fidelity, he should occasion scandal to those who were not fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and he reminds him that suffering had always been the chief matter of glory to apostles and apostolic men. The quotations in this letter from Scripture and from the Church-services, are in Latin; and Terence is quoted in the way of allusion; as if the individual addressed, though in a menial capacity would be quite prepared to fill up the passage indicated.

No. 45. No DATE.

WILLIAM TYMS to his "deare Bretherne and Sisterne, even so many as have a sorrowfull harte for your bakeslydyng frome Chryst, for fear of ꝑsycucion, \* \* \* by your pore brother in captevety, who ys kepte more shorter than he was; but I thank God well contente with yt; every day lokyng and desyrynge deathe, y<sup>t</sup> I myght be at home with Chryste, where I hope to rest."

An earnest exhortation to those who, through fear of the fire, had shrunk from their original profession, speedily to repent, and to

gird themselves with their Christian armour.—William Tyms was curate of Hockley, in Essex, and suffered 1556. His examination and some of his letters may be seen in *Fox*, III., 570-578.

No. 46. No DATE.

STEPHEN GRATWYKE to his loving friend, Mrs. Lownfforde.

A letter, expressive of thanks to God for her constancy, and for the degree of assurance to which she had attained; as well as of acknowledgment of her christian friendship in ministering to his necessities, and those of other "prisoners for the truth's sake."—Stephen Gratwick (as Fox writes the name) was burnt with two others in St. George's Fields, May, 1557.—*Acts and Monuments*, III., 663-665.

No. 47. NEWGATE, 18th DECEMBER, \* \* \*.

JOHN DEVENNYSH AND HUGH FOX, "to their Sisters and Prison-Fellows in Christ, now being prisoners in the Counter, for the testimony of our Lord Jesus Christ; and to all other their brethren and sisters dispersed now in this city."

A letter filled with motives for consolation under suffering, and exhortations to perseverance; abounding with quotations from Holy Scripture, references to which are given in the margin. At the top of this letter is placed the word "Emmanuel;" which, or "Jesus Emanuel," or "Jesus is God with us," or "Jesus helpe," or simply "Jesus," or "The Lord helpe us;" or, occasionally, a benedictory sentence, heads many of the letters.—John Devennysh and Hugh Fox were burned at the same time with Cuthbert Symson, in Smithfield, the twenty-eighth of March, 1558.—*Fox*, III., 728.

No. 48. No DATE.

R. SMYTHE to his wife.

The letter is directed "to his loving friend, good-wife Mor-daunt, to whom he enclosed a letter in metre.—He rebukes his wife

sharply for her "uncomely walking," in running and gazing about the streets, without any sign of sorrow for his bonds, and in violation of his express injunctions. Her "perfect shape, how she walks," has been reported to him in London by her neighbours: if her "fact be bewrayed," and his child thereby taken and polluted, he will renounce both the child and her. He declines to send her any money, and will not so much as write again till he hears a more satisfactory account.

No. 49. NO DATE.

ROLAND TAYLOR to Bishop Ridley, and in his name to Cranmer and Latymer also.

Full of joy, more than he can express, at their being accounted worthy to suffer as Christ's witnesses; "another manner of nobility, than to be in the forefront in worldly warfares.—England," he adds, "hath had but a few lerned byshops y<sup>t</sup> wold styk to Chryst ad ignem inclusivè."—Roland Taylor, Minister of Hadleigh, Suffolk, suffered on the ninth of February, 1555. See the account of him in *Fox*, III., 137-148; reprinted at the end of the second volume of Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Biography*.

No. 50. E PISTRINO NOSTRO TYPOGRAPHICO. NO DATE.

JOHN FOX to Archbishop Parker and Bishop Grindal.

A Latin letter, requesting that they would interfere to procure for him the account of the Disputation between Cranmer, Latymer, Ridley, and the Oxford Divines, and also touching certain other matters to which the Registrar of the London Diocese had called his attention.

No. 51. NO DATE.

J. H. (a woman) to John Careles.

She thanks him for "gentle letters;" begs the continuance of his prayers; and entreats that, even at the stake, he would, as Bradford had promised to do in the very fire, remember her by name. She

also mentions the "constant dethe of good brother Thymes," (concerning whom see letters 42 and 45;) and rejoices that Careles was spared yet a little longer to comfort those that remained; begs that, when he is called to die, he would leave her his Psalter or Testament as a token; and tells him that she has heard that, if she will not return home and bow to Baal, her husband will never take her to be his wife, nor relieve her in any way.

No. 52.    No DATE.

H. C. to the faithful and dear disciple of Christ Jesus, P. J.

He reads P. J.'s letters once every day; deems it unnecessary to send Scripture consolations, inasmuch as "to feed the full belly were superfluous;" and describes his own condition as full of joy, though in imprisonment and "kept somewhat shorte."

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**ABSTRACT**  
**OF**  
**THE CONTENTS OF TWO VOLUMES**  
**OF**  
**LETTERS**  
**PRINCIPALLY ADDRESSED TO**  
**MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS,**  
**AND TO**  
**JAMES THE FIFTH AND SIXTH**  
**OF THAT KINGDOM,**  
**IN THE LIBRARY OF**  
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## APPENDIX III.

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### SCOTCH LETTERS.

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#### VOL. I.

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No. 1. 27<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1525.

THOMAS HOWARD, third Duke of Norfolk of that family, to  
King James v. of Scotland.

This Duke of Norfolk was father of the gallant and unfortunate Earl of Surrey, and himself marked out for execution by Henry VIII., and only saved by the occurrence of the death of the king on the very day before that on which his own was to have taken place. After a long imprisonment, he was released by Queen Mary on her accession, and died the following year, aged upwards of eighty.—The subject of this letter is, to inform the young king that the duke had received powers from Henry VIII. to deliver up all Scottish rebels, upon condition that a like surrender should be made of English fugitives, and that for this purpose he is about to repair to Newcastle, to see justice done. The date is ascertained by the period at which the Duke of Norfolk was made "General of the North," and commander of an army raised to free the King of Scotland from the Regency of the Duke of Albany.

## No. 2. 10th SEPTEMBER, 1527.

HENRY VIII. to James v.

Requiring him to deliver up Sir William Lisle, his son, and sundry "broken men," who had taken refuge within the Scottish border, and promising that "Nynyan Tailloure, his brother, and other Scottish rebellis" shall be surrendered by the Duke of Richmond, warden of the English marches.

## No. 3. 13th FEBRUARY, 1528.

THE SAME to the Same.

Acknowledging the "good and toward answer" made by the King of Scots concerning the apprehension of Sir William Lisle; and promising to prevent the Duke of Albany, who had been regent during the king's minority, from repairing into Scotland, and "dettyning any place or thing contrary to the king's will and pleasor."

## No. 4. 10th AUGUST, 1529.

CARDINAL WOLSEY to James v.

A letter, in which he remonstrates with the king "upon the displeasure he had conceived towards the Earl of Angus, and the severe measures he had taken against him; and protests that "th'erle of Anwische is a faithfull servant, officer, and counsaillor," and that he is innocent of any conspiracy for delivering the person of the King of Scots into the hands of Henry VIII.

## No. 5. 4th APRIL, 1531.

HENRY VIII. to his sister, Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland.

A reply from the king to offers of interposition on her part in the disputes between him and the young King of Scots, her son, with whom Henry was then at war, and whom he charges with having, most unreasonably and contrary to treaties, refused to make restitution to his subjects, pretending a colourable title "to the ground of

Canaby." The king thanks his sister for her "gentle letters," and for her attempts to promote a peace between the two countries; but declines her proffered mediation, as being derogatory to the honour of England.

No. 6. 11<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 1531.

HENRY ALGERNON PERCY, sixth Earl of Northumberland, to Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland.

In this letter, which is written on the same sheet as the last, the earl expresses his hope that the King of Scots would listen to the overtures of mediation, made to him by his mother.—This Earl of Northumberland was commonly known by the name of "Henry the unthrifty;" having contracted large debts, which occasioned him to sell a considerable portion of his estates. He was, during part of his life, high in the favour and confidence of his sovereign, who entrusted him with the important and dangerous charge of arresting Cardinal Wolsey; but, soon after, he fell into disgrace himself; and the execution of his brother, Sir Thomas Percy, and the attainder of his family, overwhelmed an already broken constitution. He died in the course of the same month in which his brother was beheaded.

No. 7. 22<sup>nd</sup> DECEMBER, 1536.

HENRY VIII. to James V.

Congratulations on his proposed marriage with the daughter of the French King, and reiteration of the entreaties he had made before, that James would restore the Earl of Angus to his favour.

No. 8. 16<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1537.

THE SAME to the Same.

Acknowledging the perfect amity then established between the two kingdoms, and the receipt of "gentle lrës" from the King of Scots, brought him by the Abbot of Arbroath.

## No. 9. 22nd AUGUST, 1537.

DAVID, CARDINAL BEATOUN, Abbot of Aberbrothock or Arbroath, to James v. of Scotland.

This letter, signed "Arbroht," was written from Dover, on his way to France, whither Beatoun was sent to negotiate a second marriage for the King of Scots with Mary of Guise, widow of the Duke of Longueville. He intreats him to rest assured of the "gud estimation in which the King of France, your Grace's fader, sall haif you quhill he lief;" and also to be satisfied that no time has been lost or pains spared to recover "some geir," which apparently belonged to Magdalene, the Scottish Monarch's first queen, who had died within a few months after her marriage.—Cardinal Beatoun enjoyed the favour and confidence alike of his own sovereign and of that of France: he was also much courted by the king of England, the emperor, and the pope: the last-mentioned conferred on him the dignity of cardinal in 1538; and in 1540 he was made archbishop of St. Andrew's. During seven years he held in his hands almost exclusively the management of the affairs of Scotland; but his great ambition, his pride, and his cruelty, rendered him an object of so much hatred, that he fell at length by the dagger of private enemies, who thought, by his death, to remove the greatest obstacle to the establishment of the protestant religion in that kingdom.

## No. 10. 13th SEPTEMBER, 1537.

THE SAME to the Same.

The cardinal, now arrived in France, sends a long letter, full of interesting information respecting the sentiments of the King towards Scotland, England, and the Emperor, and touching the state of the French court and nation, as well as that of the other European powers. In his own words, "yair is na traist betwix the king of France and the Emperor; the king of ingland has pponit miage betwix his docht<sup>r</sup> and monss. de Orleans; yor grace has bene evil done to, throw the report of sum folkis, yat hes maid mony and

divss lesingis, quhil is comyn to ye king, yo<sup>r</sup> gravis fader eris, bot it is not in y<sup>e</sup> power of na levand man to gar y<sup>e</sup> king, yo<sup>r</sup> gravis fad<sup>r</sup>, to trow ony thing of you bot gud and hon<sup>r</sup>."

No. 11. 14<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1537.

THE SAME to the Same.

This letter contains the account of an alarm entertained by the court of France, lest James should cultivate the friendship of Henry VIII. and should meet him at York, as the English king had requested. Cardinal Beatoun relates the assurance which he had given to Francis, that James would be "als cōstant towart him as ony sone he had." He also mentions the attempts made by the Earl of Bothwell to gain the favor of the king of France, and the warning which he had given the monarch, not to receive Bothwell or to trust him. To this letter, as well as the preceding, the Cardinal subscribes himself, "yo<sup>r</sup> gravis awne maist humyll chnc<sup>r</sup> of Scotlāde," an office he held from 1528 to 1546.

No. 12. 22<sup>nd</sup> OCTOBER, 1537.

THE SAME to the Same.

The Cardinal writes from Lyons, and enters into many particulars connected with his mission. He gives the king a description of Madame de Longueville, who is "stark, and weill complexionit;" and assures him that the marriage is entirely agreeable to the King of France, the Dauphin, and the Court; and promises that no time should be lost in bringing the bride to Scotland.

No. 13. 25<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1537.

THE SAME to the Same.

A letter, likewise from France, with much interesting information concerning the affairs which then occupied the attention of Europe; such as the proposed marriage between the Princess Mary of England and the Duke of Orleans; the differences between the

Emperor and the King of France; the great army levied by "the Turk," &c. It also mentions sundry occurrences at the French court; assures the king of the good-will with which the monarch had accepted the twelve falcons he had sent him; the difficulty he had himself experienced in obtaining the payment of the pension due to James, as widower of a princess of France; the illness of "Casso, the fule;" and the intention to import into Scotland "sangelaris and cokis of Ynd," &c.

No. 14. 31st JANUARY, 1539.

ROBERT HOLGATE, Bishop of Llandaff, and others, to James v.

A requisition for the apprehension of "oon Doctor Hilliarde, now resiante in your town of Edinburgh, late fugitive out of the king, our said soveragne lordis realme;" and for the surrender of him to the Scottish Warden of the West Marches, who, upon his delivering his prisoner to Sir Thomas Wharton, Warden of the West Marches for the King of England, should receive from him in exchange George Rutherforde, otherwise called Cobbe Banke, a Scottish outlaw and rebel.—Doctor Hilliarde was a Roman Catholic Divine, who had been chaplain to the bishop of Durham, and was active in his opposition to the Reformation.—See Sadler's *State Papers*, i., p. 12.

No. 15. 8th MARCH, 1540.

HENRY VIII. to James v.

Assurances of letters of safe conduct through England for Sir Thomas Erskine, knight, King James' principal Secretary, who was about to travel to Rome.

No. 16. 26th AUGUST, 1540.

THE SAME to the Same.

The king presses that the unruly state of Liddersdale and of the borders should be corrected; and thanks his brother of Scotland for the zeal with which he had offered to punish some disorderly persons, who had carried away "certayne hawkis and dere out of the

bounds and lymites of oʳ towne of Berwicke." He furthermore complains of the doings of "suche lewde personnes as wyll presume to enter into oʳ dominions, and to spoile and take away such things as we esteeme more than sume greater substaunce."

No. 17. No DATE.

THE SAME to the Same.

Acknowledging the receipt of letters sent him by Sir Thomas Erskine, and accepting, with "great reioyse and comforte," the declaration made by King James of his "parfite, sincere, and roted amitye," and assuring him of his own "mutuall correspondence in the semblable."

No. 18. 6<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1541.

ROBERT READ, Bishop of Orkney and President of the Court of Session; Patrick, third earl of Bothwell; and James Lermouth, one of the Masters of the King of Scotland's Household, to James v.

A letter from York, whither the writers had been sent as Commissioners to treat of the place whereat a personal conference should be held between the kings of England and Scotland, and to settle the terms upon which some Scottish prisoners should be liberated. They inform their sovereign that the English Commissioners desire the interview should take place at London, Windsor, or Hampton, protesting that the king their master "cannot come to York without hurt of his person;" whereas they themselves consider such a proposal as derogatory to the national honor; and state their decisive opinion that, if it should be agreed to, nothing else is to be expected "bot all extremite and weir incōtinent."

No. 19. 8<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1542.

HENRY VIII. to James v.

After acknowledging the receipt of letters from the King of Scots, sent by "Master James Leremouth," he desires that the Scotch commissioners should "eft sones repayre unto Wyndsour, for decyding of varyaunces and redress of all grievauces."

No. 20. 18<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1559.

PROCLAMATION, enjoining the return of prisoners who were out upon their parole.

Signed by the following Commissioners of the Borders—

Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland.

Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell.

Sir Ralph Sadler, Secretary to the Earl of Essex, and Ambassador to Scotland.

Sir Richard Maitland, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Father of the Chancellor.

Sir James Croft.

No. 21. 22<sup>nd</sup> FEBRUARY, 1560.

ARCHIBALD, fifth Earl of Argyle, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

The earl, who was General of Queen Mary's forces at the battle of Langside, and was Lord Chancellor of Scotland, professes in this letter his zealous attachment to his sovereign, and his devotedness to her cause.

No. 22. 18<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1560.

JEAN DE DROSSE, Governor of Bretagne, and Duke d'Estampes, husband of Anne, who was high in favour at the court of Francis I., to Mary, Queen of Scots.

Thanks to the queen for allowing his niece, Madame de Martignac, to come to visit him, and for lending her own carriage on the occasion.—At the time this letter was written, Mary was residing in France, where her husband, Francis II., had died the December previous.

No. 23. 1<sup>st</sup> MAY, 1561.

MAXIMILIAN II., Emperor of Germany, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A letter of compliment, assuring her of his good-will, and of his readiness to render her service and afford her pleasure.

## No. 24. 2nd JUNE, 1561.

SIR WILLIAM MURRAY, of Tullibardine, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A letter, signed "W<sup>m</sup>, Master of Toliberd," an appellation commonly assumed at that period in Scotland by the heir apparent to a title. Sir William Murray was a strong supporter of the cause of the Reformation in the Parliament of 1650, and yet was high in favour with the queen, whom he had the honour frequently to entertain at his house at Tullibardine.—His daughter, Annabella, was married to John, Earl of Mar, the Regent.—Sir William's principal object in now writing, is to express an affectionate desire for the return of the queen, who still lingered in France, to her native kingdom, and to assure her of his "humane and hartlie service."

## No. 25. 9th JUNE, 1561.

GILBERT, fourth Earl of Cassilis, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A letter, like the former, filled with expressions of warm zeal for the queen's interest, and an earnest desire for her personal presence in her own country.—This earl of Cassilis was among Mary's most devoted partizans: he was one of her privy counsellors, and fought in her cause at the battle of Langside. Even after her imprisonment in England, he remained for some years attached to her party, but was finally won over to the cause of the king.

## No. 26. 28th JANUARY, 1561.

FRANÇOIS DE JOINVILLE DE LORRAINE, eldest son of Claude de Lorraine, and known, during the life-time of his father, by the name of M. d'Aumale, but afterwards Duke of Guise and Marquis of Mayenne, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

No nobleman of the time obtained higher military glory than the great Duke of Guise: he long held in check the Emperor Charles v. and obliged him to raise the siege of Metz, after having experienced the loss of thirty thousand men before the place; and he regained Calais to

the French from the possession of the English, and Thionville from that of the Spaniards. But as a statesman, he was even greater than as a warrior: he governed the affairs of France during the reigns of Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IX.; was the head of the League; the idol of the Catholics, of whose cause he was the chief support, and the ruler of the Court. He was uncle to Mary, Queen of Scots, by the side of her mother; and writes to her in this letter to apologise for not having earlier sent her news of the French court, and to inform her that M. de Mauvissière would come to Scotland and bring her all intelligence.

No. 27. 11th MARCH, 1561.

CLAUDE DE LORRAINE, Duc d'Aumale, brother of Francis, great Duke of Guise, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

Claude was, like his brother, a distinguished supporter of the faction of the League, and successful in arms against the Emperor Charles V., as he subsequently was against Henry IV.; in attempting to rescue St. Denis from the power of which latter monarch, he received a mortal wound. In the present letter he gives the queen information of warlike preparations made by the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine against the Prince of Condé, and of the approach of the King of Navarre, "dont nous n'espérons pas tout bien et faveur."

No. 28. 12th SEPTEMBER, \*\*\*\*.

CATHERINE PICHONNAL to Mary, Queen of Scots.

This letter, endorsed "la vefue (veuve?) dolue," is one of compliments to the queen, and of congratulations on her health and the prosperity of her kingdom.

No. 29. 24th SEPTEMBER, \*\*\*\*.

M. DU CROC to Mary, Queen of Scots.

Du Croc was ambassador from France to the court of Scotland, and endeavoured to support the authority of the queen when it tottered

to its downfall, by attempting to effect a reconciliation between the royal party and that of the confederate lords. M. Du Croc, however, strongly opposed his advice to the unfortunate marriage of Queen Mary with the Earl of Bothwell.—In the present letter, the ambassador much laments that a journey, which he had prepared to make from France into Scotland, appeared to be impracticable from the disturbed state of that country and the hostile measures of England: he nevertheless requests Queen Mary to procure him a passport; sends her intelligence of a negociation of a private nature then pending with the emperor, Ferdinand; tells of a fall from her horse which the queen-mother, Catherine of Medicis, had met with—a fall from which she had suffered injury and illness; and assures her of his own faithful attachment, and earnest desire to have the opportunity of coming into Scotland; adding “*ce n'est pas à cette heure que vos bons serviteurs vous doivent laisser.*”

No. 30. 13<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1561.

LE DUC DE BRISSAC, Maréchal de France and Governor of Normandy, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

The duke assures the queen of his warm and steady attachment, and of his desire to be instrumental to her service.

No. 31. 13<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1561.

FRANÇOIS DE KERNEVENOY, commonly called Carnavalet, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A letter of compliment, sent by M. Du Croc, assuring her that the Duc d'Anjou, brother of her late husband, “*continue de telle façon à donner bonne espérance de lui, que je ne doute point que vous ne le voies un jour tel que vous l'avés espéré.*”—Le Sieur de Carnavalet was governor to this prince, afterwards Henry III., and so well fulfilled his office, that, as long as the prince was under his care, he was esteemed the most promising member of the royal family of France. M. de Carnavalet, in an age and at a court where vice and immorality prevailed, was remarkable for his judgment, his integrity,

and his knowledge, and became by these qualities so needful to the cabinet of the king, that a large share of the government rested in his hands. (*Castelnau's Memoirs*, II., p. 755.)

No. 32. 11<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 1561.

GUY DE SAINT GELAIS, Sieur de Lanssac, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A letter of compliment.—The Sieur de Lanssac enjoyed great favor and confidence from Catherine de Medicis, by whom both he and his father, Soras de Saint Gelais, were employed in embassies abroad, and in matters of state at home. (*Castelnau*, II., p. 646.)

No. 33. NO DATE.

ANTHOINETTE DE LORRAINE, daughter of François de Bourbon, Comte de Vendôme, and wife of Claude de Lorraine, first Duc d'Aumale, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

This letter, which is one of general civility, and in which the writer complains of suffering from a quartan ague, that had lasted for half a year, is written from Joinville, a small town upon the river Narne, and part of the principality of the house of Guise. The chief ornament of the place is the château, in the chapel of which was a very splendid monument erected by the Duchess Anthoinette to the memory of her lord. Queen Mary had been entertained at Joinville, in June, 1561.

No. 34. 7<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, \* \* \* \*.

M. DE PINGUILLON, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

M. de Pinguillon appears to have had the charge of the private affairs and money-matters of the Queen of Scots in France.—In this letter he announces to her his intention of coming immediately into Scotland, to bring some gold chains and some money for which she had asked, and to execute several commissions with which she had entrusted him.

## No. 35. 6th FEBRUARY, 1562.

M. LALENDOUZE? to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A letter containing much information respecting the distracted state of France, torn by the wars of the Leaguers and the Huguenots; where the fields were over-run by soldiery and horses, and public business suspended, whilst the ministers were solely occupied by the urgent misery of the country.—The writer adds, that he is unable to obtain the payment of a portion of the dowry of the Queen of Scots; and that many noblemen, headed by the Cardinal of Lorraine and Duke of Guise, are met together between Blois and Amboise, to endeavour to procure an interview with the Huguenots, which should lead to the pacification of the kingdom.—A postscript is subjoined to the letter, communicating the recently-received intelligence of the taking of Orleans by the Duke of Guise, and the slaughter of between six and seven hundred protestants, with the capture of much booty and cattle.

## No. 36. 26th FEBRUARY, 1562.

HENRI CLUTIN, SEIGNEUR D'OYSEL ET DE VILLE PARISIS,  
to Mary, Queen of Scots.

Information that a conference had been held at St. Germain upon the subject of religion; and that the Peers of Parliament, the Ministers, and the Doctors of the Sorbonne had, in consequence, transmitted their opinions in writing to the pope. Intelligence from the court is likewise added: as, that the king was about to spend Easter at Fontainebleau; that the duke of Guise and the cardinal were holding festivities, and entertaining many nobles and ladies, bishops and gentlemen, at their country-houses; and on similar subjects.—The Seigneur de Ville Parisis distinguished himself under Francis I. and the three succeeding monarchs, both as a soldier and a diplomatist. In the civil wars, he fought against the Huguenots, and with so much success at the battle of Dreux, that Charles IX. bestowed on him the collar of the *Ordre du Roi*. As well at home as abroad, he was employed on the most important affairs; and after having been repeatedly

sent as ambassador into Germany and to Rome, was despatched in the same capacity into Scotland. In the latter kingdom, he was invested with the offices of Viceroy and Lieutenant-General of the French Forces by Henry II., in the name of "Mary, wife of the Dauphin." The former post he surrendered to Mary of Guise, Queen Dowager, and was by her made her Chevalier d'Honneur.—(Castelnau's *Memoirs*, I., p. 430.)

No. 37. 21st APRIL, 1562.

NICOLAS DE PELVÉ, Bishop of Amiens, and afterwards Archbishop of Sens and Rheims, and Cardinal, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

So attached was this prelate to the house of Guise, to whom he owed his rise, that he not only acted with them in all points, and was considered the head and heart of the League, but he is even said to have died of vexation at the entry of Henry IV. into Paris, as king. (Castelnau's *Memoirs*, I., p. 424.)—In the present letter, he strongly recommends the queen to seek a personal interview with her sister of England, as the most effectual method for removing national and individual ill-will, and for placing the affairs of her kingdom upon a more stable foundation. Still farther to remedy the many disorders which then distracted Scotland and France, and disturbed the peace of Europe at large, he urges the convening of a General Council, to whose authority even the pope should submit, and to which protestant princes should send deputies, and every member should freely state whatsoever his conscience dictated. In conclusion, he gives an account of the prosperous condition of France, and of the mutual good-will of the Queen-mother and the King of Navarre.

No. 38. 20th MAY, 1562.

JACQUES, SEIGNEUR DE \*\*\*,† to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A long letter, full of interesting information touching passing events: as the proceedings at the French court; the health of the

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† It has been considered best to leave this name blank, from the difficulty of determining it with certainty. The signature, which is at full length, appears to be either *de Lagerye* or *de Lugerje*; or it may be *de Lagerre* or *de Lugerre*;

Cardinal de Lorraine; the two admirable sermons preached by him on Whitsunday, at which the King of Navarre was present; the sudden death of the Prince of Spain, caused by his falling from a window whilst playing with a parrot, &c. &c. The writer also begs Queen Mary to accept a golden fork and toothpick; and, in a long postscript, relates the massacre of six or seven hundred Huguenots at Toulouse, by the Roman Catholics. The letter is without date, but this massacre fixes the time it was written.

No. 39. 1st NOVEMBER, 1562.

M. DE PINGUILLON to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A letter entirely upon business, relative to the management of the property which the queen retained in France as her marriage portion.—It is still more plain, from this letter than from the preceding, No. 34, that M. de Pinguillon had the charge of her affairs,\* and was employed by her, among other matters, to collect the income she was entitled to from her dowry. It is likewise evident that great injustice was done to Mary, in withholding payments accruing from that source. These measures are believed to have originated in the envy and ill-will of Catherine de Medicis.

No. 40. 25th DECEMBER, \*\*\*\*.

MICHEL DE CASTELNAU, Sieur de la Mauvissière, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

With assurance of the good health of Charles ix. and the Queen-mother, and of the affection they bear towards her; also

but none of these names is found in any of the books I have access to; and yet the writer must have been a man of some importance, from the familiar tone in which he addresses the queen, and from the nature of the presents he sends her.

\* This fact is proved decisively by a quarto volume of forty-five pages, printed, I believe at Edinburgh, some few years since, for a copy of which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Thomas Thomson, President of the Bannatyne Club. The book, which is without introduction or notes of any kind, is entitled "Menu de la Maison de la Royne, fait par Monsieur de Pinguillon, MDLXII.;" but I have hitherto sought in vain for any account of the man. It is even possible that this may not be the name by which he was commonly known; for, in signing his letters, he prefixes another in considerably larger characters, but one that I am quite unable to decipher.

mention of the proceedings of the General Council, at which the Bishop of Amiens had been present (*v. Letter 38*), and of the admiration Queen Mary's character and government had there excited.—This letter is written from Windsor, whither M. de la Mauvissière had been sent as ambassador to Queen Elizabeth. With missions of the same kind he was frequently charged to the courts of England, Scotland, and Rome, and was no less distinguished for his diplomatic than for his military talents. He wrote the "*Memoirs of his own Times*," embracing a period of eleven years—a work at once most amusing and instructive; and he also published a translation, from the Latin of Ramus, of a "*Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Gauls*."

No. 41.    No DATE.

UNSIGNED LETTER of three pages, from Mary, Queen of Scots, to Queen Elizabeth.

The principal object of this draught of a letter, which is entirely holograph, is to obtain the confidence and good-will of England, by a show of frankness, and of a desire to receive and follow the advice solicited. To this purpose the queen writes—"Le commencement de \* \* \* entre nous me fait entreprendre de vous écrire, et de vous communiquer mes affaires, pour avoir sur iselles votre bon avis, que je suivré aussi volontiers que d'amie que j'aie en se monde." She introduces also an exculpation of her uncles, the princes of the house of Guise, from a charge of disloyalty to their own king; and assures Elizabeth that, with a reservation of their prior duty to him and their country, they would as willingly render service to her as to any potentate in Christendom.

No. 42.    10<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1563.

HENRI CLUTIN, SEIGNEUR D'OYSEL ET DE VILLE PARISIS, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A very interesting account is here given in detail of the assassination of the Duke of Guise, at the camp near Orleans, and of the

death of "Monseigneur, le Grand Prieur," which also took place at nearly the same time. The letter likewise notices the disturbed state of France from the long-protracted civil wars, and the general desire of the nation for peace.

No. 43. 20th MARCH, 1563.

RENÉ, DUKE OF LORRAINE, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

In this letter, which is dated from the Camp, near Orleans, the duke gives an account of the peace concluded with the Huguenots, and the consequent dissatisfaction of the League. He tells Queen Mary that the King of France and Catherine de Medicis had honored him with the appointment of "*Général des Gallaires*;" and that he hopes, by this office, the more effectually to serve her interests.

No. 44. 9th MAY, 1563.

M. DE PINGUILLON to Mary, Queen of Scots.

With much information concerning the movements of the French Court, and especially of the queen's relations, the princes and princesses of the houses of Guise and Lorraine. M. de Pinguillon adds, that he has audited the accounts of Queen Mary's French possessions, as submitted to him by her treasurer, and entreats that she will herself examine the statement he sends.

No. 45. 21st MAY, 1563.

SIR HUGH PAULET to \* \* \* \* \*.

The person here addressed was evidently some nobleman of influence in the French government, to whom Sir Hugh writes from Edinburgh to announce the arrival of M. du Croc, charged with despatches from the Cardinal of Lorraine, to inform the queen of an interview he had had with Ferdinand I., at Inspruck, and of the proposal then made by the emperor for a marriage between her and the Arch-Duke Charles, his son. It is added, that the proposal was strongly

supported by the Cardinal and the Court of France, but that the princess herself demurred; and that projects for other alliances were on the tapis: among them, one with a prince of Spain, respecting whom the Queen-Mother writes — “qu'elle ne lui veut celer qu'elle luy nuyra en tout ce que luy sera possible.” “Ces occasions,” Sir Hugh observes, “surpassent mon jugement.”

No. 46. 12<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1563.

JAMES HEPBURN, fourth Earl of Bothwell, to Matthew, fourth Earl of Lennox.

The unworthy favorite, whom the ill-fated monarch subsequently elevated to the fatal rank of her husband, here addresses the father of the man who before him shared her bed, and to whose death he was but too much suspected to have been privy. The letter was written from Antwerp, during Bothwell's exile in consequence of a plot imputed to him against the Earl of Murray. Its object was to obtain, through the mediation of his correspondent, a protection from the Queen of England, in his journey homeward.

No. 47. 21<sup>st</sup> FEBRUARY, 1564.

HENRY STUART, Earl of Darnley, to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

The tenor of this letter, which is in a beautiful hand-writing, is to assure the Earl of Leicester of the writer's great attachment to his person, and devotedness to his interests. Darnley at this time was but eighteen years old: barely two years afterwards he was created Duke of Albany and married to the queen, and not twenty months subsequently was murdered.

No. 48. 8<sup>th</sup> MAY, 1564.

PAUL DE FOIX, Archbishop of Toulouse, and Ambassador from France in England, to Mary, Queen of Scots.

The prelate's object in writing is to convey intelligence of the treaty of peace concluded between Queen Elizabeth and Charles IX.;

to which he adds, that the king had been presented with the Order of the Garter by the English monarch, and that she had sent the Earl of Hunsdon, her cousin, to Paris, to invest him with that dignity.—The archbishop of Toulouse was afterwards disgraced, and imprisoned on a charge of heresy, as leaning towards the protestant religion.

No. 49. 1st OCTOBER, 1565.

PROCLAMATION by Mary and Henry, as joint sovereigns of Scotland, requiring certain persons to repair to their army at "Lamyntoun," on a certain night.

The army, to which these reinforcements were summoned, had been convened by the queen to quell the discontent of those nobles who had opposed her marriage with Darnley, and were subsequently driven to rebellion by their resentment.

No. 50. 16th SEPTEMBER, 1570.

MATTHEW, fourth Earl of Lennox, to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

Professions of warm attachment to England and the English queen, and of a desire to be guided in all matters "principally by hir Maiesteis gude advice;" together with a declaration, on the part of the writer, of his resolution to defend his young king, "whose fader, and cousing, the late regent," the earl adds, "are alreddy baith so shamfullie murthered, and the like treasonn so pparit for myself, that amangis infidellis, mair cruell and traiterous attemptatis haif not been interprised."—Lennox had been elected regent two months before the date of this letter; and, only a year afterwards, was taken prisoner and mortally wounded by a party of the friends of Queen Mary.

No. 51. 17th MARCH, 1578.

ROBERT BOWES, nominated by Queen Elizabeth as her Ambassador in Scotland, to King James VI.

A letter written from Berwick, requesting permission to come into Scotland, and to bring "her Ma<sup>ties</sup> Irës, louvyng comendacõs,

and some especiall message."—In an endorsement, added by King James, who was then fifteen years old and had just taken the reins of government into his own hands, it is briefly indicated that permission is given for Bowes to be admitted to the royal presence; and it is ordered, that it should be signified to him, that "he and his message are uelcum."

No. 52. 22nd FEBRUARY, 1579.

QUEEN ELIZABETH to King James VI. of Scotland.

A requisition, in an imperative tone, enforced by a reference to services rendered him during his minority, that he receive into favor the Lords John and Claude Hamilton.—These two noblemen were sons of the Duke of Hamilton, and brothers of the Earl of Arran, with whom they were included in the disfavor of the regent, Earl of Morton: they were also implicated in a charge of being accessory to the murder of the regents, Murray and Lennox.

No. 53. 13th APRIL, 1579.

ROBERT BOWES to King James VI.

A letter, written to request the monarch's acceptance of a "pretty hoby, which might happely well lyke the king's highnes." The young sovereign's being about to "take the feildes abrode," and his "pleasure in severall sortes of horses," are the pleas upon which the ambassador ventures to offer the "hoby," which the owner, William Carey, son of Lord Hunsdon, Governor of Berwick,\* had not himself dared to present to the king.

No. 54. 7th NOVEMBER, 1579.

QUEEN ELIZABETH to King James VI.

Remonstrances against the proceedings that had been instituted by the regent against Lord Claude Hamilton and his brother, on ac-

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\* So it is expressly stated in this letter; but Banks, in his *Extinct Peerage*, attributes only four sons to Lord Hunsdon, and none of them with the name of "William."

count of their alleged participation in the murders of his predecessors in office, Murray and Lennox. (*v. Letter 52.*)

No. 55. 6th JANUARY, 1580.

THE SAME to the Same.

The queen, having heard that disturbances had been excited in Scotland, (alluding probably to those which arose from the hatred of the nobles to the Earl of Morton,) sends Sir Thomas Randolph, whom she announces as "Master of our posts, and one who heretofore hath done good offices between the two crownes;" as well to inform himself of the proceedings, as also to acquaint the king with some matters of importance, "which," she says, "are come verie lately to our knowledge, and concerne greatlie yo<sup>r</sup> state."

No. 56. 15th DECEMBER, 1583.

THE SAME to the Same.

A letter of safe-conduct to M. de la Mothe Fénelon, envoy from Henry III. of France, who, after having brought to a close the negotiations he had been entrusted with in England, was desirous to pass onwards to Edinburgh. The queen expresses fears lest the ambassador should entertain some covert design against the protestant religion in Scotland, and should be more influenced in his mission by secret motives of this nature, than by the two overt objects of his embassy. Of these, the one was, that he might do honor to James, as successor to a line of princes with whom the crown of France had long had a close connection; the other, that, in case he should find the realm of Scotland in troubles, he might interpose his good offices for tranquillizing it.

No. 57. 3rd APRIL, 1584.

JAMES AND DAVID WOOD to King James VI.

A letter in Latin, dated from Paris, in the highest strain of compliment, as addressed to a sovereign the model of every regal virtue.

No. 58. 18<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1584.

JOHN III., King of Sweden, to King James VI.

Congratulations to the king upon the suppression of all rebellion in Scotland; and expressions of much pleasure that he had detained Sir Andrew Keith, a Swedish resident and privy-counsellor, and had found his services acceptable.

No. 59. 10<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 1585.

HENRY III., King of France, to King James VI.

The French monarch expresses the strongest attachment on the part of himself and his country towards Scotland, as one of their oldest and most faithful allies, still, however, using the tone of a superior; and he declares his determination thenceforward to station a resident ambassador at Edinburgh, adding, that he has nominated to that office "Le Seigneur Baron d'Esneval, Vidame de Normandie, &c." The letter begins as follows:—"De toutes les amitiés et alliances que les feuz roys nos prédécesseurs ont jamais faictes et contractées avec les roys, princes, et nations, nos voisins, nous n'en reconnoissons aucune plus ancienne, estroite, ferme, et mieulx entretenue, que celle entre cette coronne et la vrē, que vos prédécesseurs ont tousiours soubzmise en la protection des nrēs, comme le plus ferme appuy qu'ilz eussent peu choisir pour leur conservation et de leur estat."

No. 60. 21<sup>st</sup> JUNE, 1586.

R. LE MAÇON DE LA FONTAINE ET J. CASTOL to King James VI.

The writers, apparently French protestants, who had sought refuge in England from the persecutions of the League, acknowledge the favor shown by James to the professors of the reformed religion, and request letters of safe-conduct into Scotland.

No. 61. 22<sup>nd</sup> AUGUST, 1586.

FREDERIC II., King of Denmark, to King James VI.

A letter filled with assurances of satisfaction at the "*elegantem orationem summanque fidem ac dexteritatem*," with which Petrus

Junius, Master of Seatoun, James' chief almoner, had executed his commission in his embassy to Denmark; and requesting also that he may meet with a favorable reception on his return.

No. 62. 16<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1587.

HENRY CAREY, first Baron Hunsdon, to King James VI.

This nobleman was cousin of Queen Elizabeth; being son of Mary, sister of Anne Boleyn. He was a man of much sense and prudence, and was very useful to the queen, by whom he was appointed Governor of Berwick.—The main object of the letter, which is one of much interest, is to request the king to allow Robert Carey, Lord Hunsdon's son, to be admitted into his presence, in order that he might deliver certain letters, whereby Elizabeth might exculpate herself from any participation or connivance in the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

No. 63. 12<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1588.

CHARLES, Crown-Prince, afterwards Charles IX., of Sweden, to King James VI.

Solicitations that Johannes de Belzig, a German nobleman, on his travels, may be permitted to visit Scotland; with a farther request that the king would, if possible, give him employment at his court, or would, at all events, show him some mark of royal favor, that he may feel the recommendation has stood him in stead.

No. 64. 12<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1588.

JOHN III., King of Sweden, to King James VI.

Strong recommendations of Sir Andrew Keith, (*v. Letter 58*,) upon the occasion of his making a second journey into Scotland; accompanied with earnest entreaties, that, as heretofore, so now and in future, the king would be pleased "*dictum dominum amplecti atque adversus osiores et inimicos suos tueri et defendere.*"—Sir Andrew Keith, created Lord Dingwall, was one of the commissioners sent from Scotland in 1589, to treat of the marriage between the king and Anne of Denmark.

No. 65. 7th OCTOBER, 1588.

CHRISTIAN HUYGENS, Secretary to the United Provinces, to  
King James VI.

A letter, apologising that a messenger sent from Scotland to Holland had returned without despatches; and pleading, in excuse, the contumacy of the person so employed.

No. 66. 14th FEBRUARY, 1589.

THE SAME to the Same.

A letter, deprecating the anger of the king, that envoys had not yet been despatched from the United Provinces into Scotland, to arrange the matters in dispute, but that appeal had rather been made to the intercession of Queen Elizabeth; and soliciting, among other favors, delay in the exacting of certain payments.

No. 67. 30th MAY, 1589.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, eighth Earl of Angus, to King James VI.

This letter is written from London, whither Douglas had retreated after his attainder for the seizure of Stirling castle, and for the attempt to remove the Earl of Arran from the king's presence.—He here entreats the monarch not to give ear to unfavorable representations of his conduct, and to the imputations cast upon his loyalty by the Master of Gray, the Scottish ambassador in England.

No. 68. No DATE.

NICOLAS KAAS, PETER \*\*\*\*\* , GEORGIUS ROSENCRA NZ, and  
CHRISTOPHORUS \*\*\*\*\* , the four Regents of Denmark  
during the minority of Christian IV., to King James VI.

They thank the king for his assurances of continued good-will towards the widowed queen-mother; and fix the time and place for his marriage with the Princess Anne, daughter of Frederic II., offering him, at the same time, their good wishes on the occasion.

No. 69. NO DATE, *but most probably* OCTOBER, 1589.

ANNE, Princess of Denmark, to King JAMES VI.

A holograph letter, written at the time when the vessel in which the princess had embarked for Scotland was driven back to Norway. She expresses much regret at the postponement of their union, occasioned by repeated storms, which had forced her, she says, "bien à nostre grand regret et de vostres, de prendre une résolution de ne rien plus attenter pour ceste fois, ains de différer le voiage jusques à la primevere, laquelle saison estant venue, vous pouvez tenir pour bien assuré, moiennant la grace de Dieu, que nul empeschement ne retardera plus nostre tant souhaitée entrétenue."

No. 70. NO DATE.

THE SAME to the Same.

In this letter, which was written shortly after the preceding, and, like that, entirely with the princess' own hand, she thanks the king for an affectionate one she had received from him; and wishes him to consider that her being willing to remain in Norway, is the strongest proof she can give of her eagerness to complete her voyage to Scotland.

No. 71. 10th DECEMBER, 1590.

HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Vicomte Turenne and Duc de Bouillon, to King JAMES VI.

This nobleman, father of the Great Turenne, and himself a brave and victorious general, writes from London, whither he had been sent on an embassy by Henri Quatre to solicit aid against the Spaniards. The same object is the main purport of the present letter, accompanied by many protestations of attachment from France to Scotland, and many entreaties for a reciprocity of affection on the part of James. The duke regrets that want of time and pressure of business will not allow him to urge his suit in person; but he begs that all credit may be given to the Sieur de Morlans, whom he sends as his representative.

## No. 72. No DATE.

PATRICK ADAMSON, first protestant Archbishop of St. Andrew's, James Beatoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, and James Paton, Bishop of Dunkeld, to King James VI.

These three prelates were assembled at St. Andrew's, with a view to settle the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom, and more particularly, in their own words, to "plant the church of Edinburgh, now miserably perturbit."—They farther state their intention "to displace the ministry that will not conform;" but observe, "wee pursaif their deprivations will not serve the business, nor work the settling of the church, unlesse your majestie's royal power and authoritie be concurring for removing some specials of them out of this kingdom, that sal be discharged their offices; lest, quhil thai wander heir and thair, perverting people, thai mak the disobedience greater than of befour."—From the state of the church of Scotland at the close of the sixteenth century, it would be very interesting to fix the precise date of this letter, which must have been written between 1588 and 1591.

## No. 73. 9th MARCH, 1591.

THEODORE BEZA to King James VI.

Solicitations for relief to the Church and University of Geneva, which had been grievously harassed by the French king, on account of their attachment to the reformed faith.—Beza, who was one of the most learned and strenuous promoters and defenders of the Reformation, was himself a Professor in this University, conjointly with his friend, Calvin. He was likewise the intimate friend of John Knox: an interesting letter from him to the great Northern Reformer will be found in Row's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, I., p. 13.

## No. 74. 12th JUNE, 1591.

HENRY, Viscount-Turenne, to King James VI.

A letter, acknowledging the aid the king had promised to France against the Spaniards, recapitulating the number and strength of the other allies, and soliciting the Scottish monarch to excite the Duke of Brunswick to greater zeal in the same cause. (*v. Letter 71.*)

## No. 75. JANUARY, 1592.

DRAFT OF A LETTER, unsigned, dated from Lethington, addressed to King James VI.

The tenor of this letter, and the hand-writing, refer it to Sir John Maitland of Thirlestane, son of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, and first Baron Thirlestane, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland.—This eminent man held for many years the Great and the Privy Seal combined, and enjoyed for a long period the favor of King James, of whose government he formed the firmest prop; but, in the latter part of his life, he sank under the combined attacks of his enemies and the hostile influence of the queen.—This letter was written during his banishment from court; and its object is to entreat the king to grant him a fair investigation of his cause, and an opportunity to repel calumnious accusations.

## No. 76. 22nd AUGUST, 1592.

FRANÇOIS DE CIVILLE to King James VI.

The writer, who dates from Dieppe on his return from Scotland into France, seems to have mainly in view to assure the sovereign of his faithful attachment to his person, and of his zeal for the service of Scotland.—The only individual of this name I find mentioned in the histories of the time, is a Norman gentleman of the protestant religion, who, during the siege of Rouen, was rescued from death by the chivalrous exertions of his valet. He had not merely been considered dead, but had been thrown from a window as a corpse and partially buried; after all which, he was restored to life, and survived for fifty years.

## No. 77. 22nd APRIL, 1593.

GEORGE, sixth earl and first Marquis of Huntley, to King James VI.

This letter was written at the time, when the marquis, after having been detected in a treasonable correspondence with Spain, con-

jointly with the Earls of Angus and Errol, had submitted himself to the king, to suffer such punishment as his Majesty should appoint.— At the same time, however, that he thus gives in his submission, he does not cease to declare his innocence, “not douting,” as he writes, “bot your Hines will respect my securitie, as ane quhais mening has ever bein, and sal be faithfull towarts your Maiestie.”

No. 78. 30th APRIL, 1593.

UNSIGNED SKETCH of a Letter, in the hand-writing of Lord Thirlestane, to Anne, Queen of James VI.

The ex-minister, in this letter, most earnestly deprecates her Majesty's displeasure, protesting his own innocence, nay, utter unconsciousness of any charge laid against him; and he prays, with deep humility and great importunity, to be restored to her royal favor.

No. 79. 30th JUNE, 1593.

LORD THIRLESTANE to King James VI.

He acknowledges the king's exertions on his behalf, and his endeavors to re-instate him in the favor of the queen, through the mediation of the Danish ambassador; and finally, he throws himself upon the sovereign's mercy, beseeching “protection against the malicious deseyngs projected to irritat and move a clement princess, quhair thair is nather ground of quarrel, nor cause of wraith.”

No. 80. 16th JULY, 1593.

THE SAME to the Same.

A solicitation of the king's interposition on his behalf, in the matter of an estate, which was contested by the Earl of Huntley and the Master of Gray; and farther thankfulness for his Majesty's goodwill towards him, with expressions of hope that he shall be completely restored to favor.

No. 81. \* \* \* \* 1593.

QUEEN ELIZABETH to King James VI.

A letter of three pages, entirely in the queen's own hand-writing, and endorsed, "Delivered by Sir Robert Melvill, in disguise."—This letter contains many maxims and axioms for government, some of them highly characteristic of the writer; as, for instance, "when great infections light on many, it almost poisoneth the hole country; it were better, therefor, that the greatur part were kept solide, tho some infected perische: preserve the bettar sort, and let example fear the followar." And again, "let no man dare murmur at your favours imploied as best you like: if a king wil indure, he shal haue indignities ynough." The queen intersperses many assurances of good-will, and of a desire that her correspondent could behold, "as in a glass, the inside of her inward harte;" and concludes with an apology for being "over lavische in babling her conceates."

No. 82. NO DATE.

GEORGE, first Marquis of Huntley, to King James VI.

A letter, written to inform the king "of the accident, which chanced," as he says, "at our coming out of St. Johnstown," (Perth,) where the Master of Glamis was taken.—At the close, the marquis protests his own loyalty, and his unhappiness at being banished from his sovereign's presence.

No. 83. NO DATE.

DRAUGHT OF AN UNSIGNED LETTER from Lord Thirlestane, to King James VI.

Further attempts on the part of his lordship to exculpate himself from the charges laid against him, accompanied with reiterated assurances of his loyalty and devotedness to the king, and with a petition for leave to quit the kingdom for a while, in order to give the malice of his enemies time to subside. Still farther, he earnestly entreats his Majesty to show favor to his Secretary, as, under the circumstances, the greatest to himself.

## No. 84. No DATE.

ANOTHER UNSIGNED DRAUGHT of a Letter from the Same to the Same.

Briefly, but in language of the deepest gratitude, the former minister here acknowledges the king's return of favor, and declares his intention immediately to comply with the summons that recalled him to Edinburgh.—This letter must have been written shortly before his death, which happened in 1595.

No. 85. 11~~th~~ JULY, 1594.

UNSIGNED LETTER, in French, to King James VI.

As well the style and tenor of this letter, which is addressed, "Au Roi d'Ecosse, Monsieur mon Frere," as its date from the camp before Laon, agree in referring it to Henri Quatre, who was then engaged in urging a vigorous siege against that city, which, though bravely defended by the Spaniards, he succeeded in carrying a short time afterwards.—The king regrets that urgent occupation had prevented him from earlier acknowledging the receipt of letters sent by an envoy from Scotland, and promises the presence of a French gentleman, as his representative at the approaching baptism of the King of Scotland's second son.—At the close, Henry has written with his own hand, "Votre bien bon frere et cousin:" that he has not subjoined his name was probably done by way of precaution, lest the letter should fall into the hands of the enemy.

## No. 86. \*\* NOVEMBER, 1595.

THE SAME to the Same.

A holograph epistle of great interest, with seals and silk remaining, in which the king announces his reconciliation with the League, and the publication of the Council of Trent, in France, the consequence of a concordat with the see of Rome. At the same time, he speaks of the dreadful state of confusion and misery under which the kingdom had long been suffering; "les executyons cruelles et

brulemens quy ont esté renouvelés contre les crestyens, les sermens extorqués d'un chacun avec force et violence contre l'estat et la religion ;" and he concludes, by requesting James to assist him in opposing the designs of those who were enemies, not to himself alone, but to the whole of Christendom, and to all true religion.—This letter, which is without date, is proved, by the events referred to, to have been written at the time above stated.

No. 87. 14<sup>th</sup> JULY, 1598.

TWO INDIVIDUALS, signatures illegible, to King James VI.

The main purport of their letter, which is dated from Anstruther, is to apprise the king that the writers had been for some time hindered, by foul winds, from proceeding on a mission with which he had entrusted them to Denmark.—From its being written in French, and from what can be made out of the signatures, it appears probable that the persons here addressing the monarch were two Danish noblemen.

No 88. NO DATE.

JAMES STEWART, late Earl of Arran, to King James VI.

The quondam Earl regrets, that in his last attendance upon the King, he had "bene," as he says, "so unfortunate as to have bene not onlie distastfull, but even offensive to your Majestie, by some expressions ; while with more passion, perhaps, than discretion, I did goe about to make known unto your Majestie my miserie or fidelitie." After amplifying on this subject, and protesting the innocence of his purpose, he prays to be reinstated in the royal favor.—According to Douglas (II., p. 123), the Earl of Arran, who had been one of James' principal favorites, and Lord High Chancellor, and Lieutenant of the kingdom, was deprived of his title, which was given to the Hamiltons, in 1585, and was banished from court, but soon after recalled. He lived, however, in obscurity, as Captain Stewart, till the death of the Chancellor Maitland, in 1595, when he was restored to favor ; but the following year was murdered, and his head was carried about the country on the point of a lance, and his body given to dogs and swine.

## No. 89. 21st APRIL, 1603.

JOHN GORDON, D.D., to King James I., of England.

The writer, although he dates from Paris, and addressed the King in French, was by birth a Scotchman, and was a canon in the church of Salisbury. He was the author of several works on divinity, and of a laborious defence of King James and his family against the attacks of Cardinal Bellarmine.—Attached to this letter, the principal object of which is to congratulate his Majesty on his accession to the throne of England, and to extol his virtues, is a long treatise, containing suggestions as to the measures by which the king might best secure the affections of his new subjects and promote their interests.

## No. 90. 28th JUNE, 1603.

JOHN, Third Earl of Montrose, to King James I., of England.

A recommendation of John Kinloch, postmaster, to the royal bounty; praying further remuneration to him for his having entertained at his house the ladies sent from England to attend upon the queen in her way thither, and for providing horses, &c., for their journeys, all which services it appears he had performed well, but had not been adequately rewarded by the council, who acted upon a general principle with all postmasters.—The Earl of Montrose was High Treasurer and Chancellor of Scotland, and, upon the decease of Queen Elizabeth, was selected as representative of the royal person in Parliament. In 1604, he was still further promoted, by being elevated to the rank of Viceroy of Scotland, the highest dignity a subject could enjoy. He died in 1608.

## No. 91. No DATE.

\*\*\*\*\* to King James I.

A letter in French, the writing very difficult to be deciphered, the signature quite illegible, from some one of that country, who, at the same time that he congratulates his Majesty upon his quiet accession to the English crown, confesses himself half inclined to wish

the matter had not been altogether so easy; that his friends might have had an opportunity of testifying the force of their attachment, by actions as well as words.

No. 92. 29th SEPTEMBER, 1603.

CHRISTIAN IV., King of Denmark, to King James I.

The season being come, when the falconers in Denmark apply themselves to the taking of hawks, the king requests his brother of Scotland, "*consanguineum, affinem, fratrem et compatrem charissimum,*" to accept ten white ones, as birds "*generosioris notæ,*" and trusts they may contribute to his amusement in the chase.

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## SCOTCH LETTERS.

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VOL. II.
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No. 1. 18th APRIL, 1604.

WILLIAM, seventh Earl of Menteth, to \*\*\*\*\*.

A letter of seven and a half foolscap pages, closely filled, and in a delicate hand-writing, containing a discussion concerning the best method for regulating the political and ecclesiastical government of England, and the line of policy which should be observed towards foreign potentates.—The writer, who dates from London, but uses the French language, enters at great length into the vices then most prevalent in England, and the best mode of curing them; as also into the necessity of maintaining the closest alliance with the Low Countries.—It were difficult to say if this letter is rightly attributed, as above, to the Earl of Monteith; since it is clearly signed Monteth (or, possibly, A. Monteth), whereas those noblemen appear always to have called themselves Menteth.

No. 2. 23rd JUNE, 1604.

DR. FRANCIS GOODWIN (Godwin), Bishop of Hereford, to  
King James I.

A letter entreating that the king, who had been displeased with a sermon preached before him on the preceding Tuesday, would not impute to the bishop the promotion of the obnoxious preacher to the post he occupied, but praying that “the brightness and purity of the royal eye might be ever extended towards him.”—Dr. Godwin was an eminent divine and historian, author of the *Annals of the Reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary, Queen of Scots*, and of many other works on religion and history.

## No. 3. 5th AUGUST, 1604.

JOHN, third Earl of Montrose, to King James I.

Allusions to some late transactions in the Scottish Parliament, and commendations of the loyalty and fidelity of Lord Balmerino, bearer of the letter, of whom the earl says, "he is so weill effectit a servitor, that it is neidles for me to wreit of his panes, cair, and travel, or of the estaite of this contrie, baithe of border, hielandies, and otherwayes."

## No. 4. 10th OCTOBER, 1606.

JAMES, first Lord Balmerino, to King James I.

The writer, at the same time that he enters into other matter, seems principally to have in view to inform the king that a meeting of the Council of State for Scotland had been convened at Linlithgow, and that "the proclamations discharging the ministry unmannerlie remembrance of their distressed bredrain, and to move thame to turne thair bitter zeal rather aganes the papistes, Jesuites, and that sort, nor thair so 'religious soveranes' estate and happy gouvernement, ar both sett a wark to be imprented, and ar to be published solemntlie by sound of trumpet, at the mercat-cross of Edinburgh."—Lord Balmerino occupied for eleven years the office of Secretary of State for Scotland, and enjoyed the distinguished confidence of the king. All this, however, he forfeited, by fraudulently obtaining the signature of the sovereign to a letter to Pope Clement VII., soliciting a cardinal's hat for his relation, Drummond, bishop of Vaizon; and he was even tried for high treason and condemned to death for the offence. His sentence was, however, remitted by the lenience of the king; and, after suffering confinement for some while at Falkland, he was permitted to remove to his own house at Balmerino, where he died in 1612.

## No. 5. 9th MARCH, 1607.

SIR HENRY WOTTON to King James I.

Sir Henry dates from Venice, whither he had been sent on an embassy; and, the matter being altogether of a private nature, conveys

his information in cipher, to which an explanation is here interlined. His object is to apprize the king of a conference he had had with the French ambassador, who was desirous to effect a treaty between the two nations, for the purpose of assisting the Netherlands against the crown of Spain, but complained that England, far from furthering such views, was regardless of their misery, and was even pressing the repayment of the money advanced by Queen Elizabeth for their assistance.—This letter is signed “Ottavio Baldi,” a name which Sir Henry Wotton first adopted, when he found it necessary to pass himself in Scotland as an Italian, on being entrusted by the Grand Duke of Tuscany with a mission to King James to inform him of a plot against his life.

No. 6. 1st SEPTEMBER, 1607.

JAMES ELPHINSTON of Innerdovat, to King James I.

A letter deploring his own inability, through the infirmities of age, to attend upon his Majesty in England; but professing the warmest attachment to the king's person and service, and the strongest gratitude for favors done to him, “the king's servant from his hienes' creadill, and his Maties adoptit Maister of a long tyme;” praying also relief from certain taxes.—Mr. Elphinstone was cupbearer to James VI., and designed “brother-german of Robert, Lord Elphinstone,” in a charter to him of Innerdovat in Fife, dated the twelfth of November, 1599. (*v. Douglas' Peerage*, I., p. 538.)

No. 7. NO DATE.

JAMES NICHOLSON, Bishop of Dunkeld, to King James I.

The Bishop, after lamenting what he terms “the bitter reproaches of this calumnious age, uttered by venomous tongues, against those who, with great contradiction and obloquies, are employit in his Majesty's service,” testifies to the zealous and judicious aid rendered by the Earl of Dunbar, and subsequently by the Earl of Scone, in “calming the assembly of Fyfe, and humbling of the chiefest contradictoris of the assemblie of Perth;” and prays the king to bestow some

recompense upon the former of these noblemen, and assures him that "his accustomed benignitie in approving the honest endeavowris of his faithful servandis, and upholding thame against the malice of calumniators, was never mair requisite."—This letter, which is without date, must have been written in or between the years 1606 and 1608, during which time Nicholson held the see of Dunkeld.

No. 8. NO DATE.

ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of King James I., afterwards Electress Palatine and Queen of Bohemia, to her father.

A note in the Italian language, and in a beautiful hand-writing, expressing her joy at his safe return home: evidently written when the princess was very young.

No. 9. NO DATE.

THE SAME to the Same.

Also in Italian, with assurances of love and obedience.

No. 10. 20th JUNE, 1610.

RICHARD LLOYD—Address to the King, and to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights and Burgesses assembled in Parliament.

To this document,—in which the writer extols the wise, moderate, and fatherly government of the king, and exhorts all his people to render him their love, duty, and obedience, and to beware lest, by want of gratitude, they should provoke the withdrawal of those blessings, which, under his government, they enjoy,—is attached one of great length, written on the occasion of the gunpowder-plot, and now presented in the evident hope of its being printed.

No. 11. NO DATE.

PRINCE HENRY to King James I.

This prince, commonly called "the Nation's Darling," whose early death, at the age of seventeen, in the year 1612, during the life-

time of his father, was subject of universal regret, here addresses the king, in a beautiful hand-writing, excusing himself from dining with his majesty, "as he was about to take a bath."

No. 12. 17<sup>th</sup> JULY, \*\*\*\*.

HENRY ATKINS, M.D., to King James I.

The object of this letter, is to inform his majesty that "the noble yonge prince, the duke's highness, hath happely begonne his voyage towards England, and very well, thanks to God, arrived at my Lord Secretary's house, within three miles of Edengborough."—Dr. Atkins, for thirty-two years, held the office of physician to King James and his successor; the former of whom offered him the first patent of baronetcy, which he in modesty declined.

No. 13. 14<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, \*\*\*\*.

CHARLES HOWARD, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High-Admiral of England, to King James I.

After most humble thanks for the goshawk it had pleased the King's Majesty to bestow on him, than which he "never saw a finer com out of that countre," the earl informs the king that, hearing it was his pleasure that a ship should be sent into Scotland, he had given the necessary directions accordingly. He likewise enters at length into the subject of the differences that had arisen between Sir Walter Stichbourne, Sir George Moore, and Sir Lawrence Stowghton, concerning the bailiwick of Surrey; evidently leaning to the two last.

No. 14. NO DATE.

A COPY of Verses, in Latin and English, addressed to King James I.

These lines, four in Latin and six in English, accompanied the present of a "blade," perhaps a hunting-knife. They are anonymous, but evidently in the hand-writing of Prince Henry.

## No. 15. No DATE.

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH to King James I.

As in the preceding letters so also in this and in the two which next follow from her royal highness, (Nos. 16 and 22) the princess uses the Italian language, and writes with great care. The subject of the present is more interesting than that of the others, and the following transcript of it is therefore annexed :—" Doppo l'ultima mia scritta a V. M. io sono stata festeggiata con ogni magnificenza dal Sir Roberto Wrath, e goduto il piacere della caccia del cervo e del daino. Il medesimo trattamento m'è anche stato fatto dalla contessa di Woster, di che rendo humilissime gratie a V. M., come al primo fonte da cui i ruscelli di cotesti honori si derivano sopra di me; e la suplico voler credere che dalla morte in poi cosa alcuna non rintiepidirà mai l'ardente mio affetto di palesarmele sempre,—Di V. M.

" Humilissima ed ubedientissima figliuola e servitrice,

" ELIZABETH."

## No. 16. No DATE.

THE SAME to the Same.

Assurances of continued affection, and repeated entreaties for the royal favor.

## No. 17. 23rd MARCH, 1611.

FRANÇOIS, Duc de Lorraine, to King James I.

A letter, recommending to his notice the bearer, Le Navarre, a servant of his sister, the duchess, as a man in whom the king would take pleasure, from his skill in the use of the guitar.

## No. 18. \* \* \* \*, 1611.

SIR WILLIAM CONSTABLE, to Anne, Queen of James I.

The knight " most humbly on the knees of his harte," entreats the queen to use her mediation with His Majesty, that he may be released from prison, and may be " as reddie with as brave a troope to

go to these royall wars as any other;" his object being to join the forces then assembled before Calmar, in the service of the king of Denmark. He petitions to be paid £600, in return for the surrender of his Privy Seal\* for £2000, or to have that sum lent him; and to be allowed, as he expresses himself, "the service of his boddye" for two years, in which tyme, "if I discharge not my debtes," he says, "I will yield my boddie to prison again." The letter is remarkable in that, whenever the name of the king or queen is mentioned, the writer has used "ink of gold."—The mention of Calmar, in this letter, seems to refer it to the year 1611, when the King of Denmark made himself master of that city. It is probable that the writer was the same person, who, also in 1611, was created a baronet, and was afterwards colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and was in the number of the regicides. There is nothing in the signature to the death-warrant and in that to the present letter, to confirm or refute such an opinion.

No. 19. 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 1611.

ANDRES SINCLAIR to King James I.

The writer of this letter was an officer in the army of Christian IV., King of Denmark, during the war which that monarch carried on against Charles IX. of Sweden, from 1611 to 1613. He dates from the camp before Calmar, and gives much interesting information concerning the progress of the campaign; complaining at the same time, most bitterly, of "ane Wormistoume," as having "reportet most infamous and villenously," as to the events of the war.

No. 20. 4<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1611.

SOPHIA, Queen-Mother of Denmark, to King James I.

A complimentary letter in Latin, from the queen to her son-in-law, congratulating him on the prosperity of his reign, and soliciting information touching himself and his kingdom.

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\* Privy Seals of this nature were much in accordance with the habits of the monarch, who often granted what he could not pay. Sir William Constable therefore, might, not unreasonably, be willing to compound for a dividend upon prompt payment; or, supposing it to be a Scotch Privy Seal, granted before the death of Queen Elizabeth, it might possibly be in pounds Scotch.

## No. 21. 26th NOVEMBER, 1611.

PRINCE CHARLES, afterwards King Charles I., to King James I.

A note in Latin, expressive of duty and affection ; and such as, if really his own composition, must be allowed to promise equally well for his head and his heart. Its tenor is as follows :—" Opto, Pater amantissime, jam finissem cursum studiorum, ut possem semper T. M. adesse, ut etiam discam eidem obedire et servire in omnibus, quod quidem erit semper mihi post officium Deo debitum summa et maxima voluptas."

## No. 22. NO DATE.

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH to King James I.

Congratulations to him on his convalescence.

## No. 23. 17th APRIL, 1612.

DON ALONZO DE VELASCO to King James I.

Don Alonzo, who appears to have been Spanish Ambassador in England, complains to the king, that the crew of an English vessel, in which a Spaniard had embarked himself and family and goods for England, had " delivered him a-land again, where he was executed ;" and, on arrival at their port, had seized the goods, which he had obtained possession of under an order from the Admiralty : but they were trying to prevent the order from having effect, by virtue of an appeal to the Lord Chancellor.

## No. 24. 9th SEPTEMBER, 1612.

CHARLES DE LORRAINE, Duc de Guise, to King James I.

Entreaties that the king would pardon John, seventh Lord Maxwell, who, after having fled from Scotland in 1608, for the murder of Sir James Johnston of Johnston, had returned privately and been taken prisoner. The duke adds all the influence of his own interest to the representations of Lord Maxwell's repentance for his crime. So little, however, did this avail, that only a year after the date of this letter, the object of it was tried and condemned, and executed at the

Market-Cross of Edinburgh.—It appears from history, that the Duc de Guise had himself been guilty of a similar crime, in the murder of the Maréchal de St. Paul; and after an eventful life, was finally obliged, through the enmity of the Cardinal de Richelieu, to quit France for Italy, where he died in 1640.

No. 25. 15<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 1612.

CHRISTIAN, Prince of Anhalt, to King James I.

A long letter of condolence upon the death of Prince Henry, and suggestions of various topics of consolation.—The Prince of Anhalt was a soldier of great valour and of much experience. On the elevation of his cousin, Frederick, Elector Palatine, to the throne of Bohemia, he was appointed to the command of his Forces. He died in 1630.

No. 26. NO DATE.

ANNE OF DENMARK, Queen of James I., to the King.

A letter addressed to him, apparently, when he was absent on a hunting-excursion, thanking him for the kind reception he had given her cousin, and expressing her desire for his speedy return.

No. 27. NO DATE.

THE SAME to the Same.

The queen particularly begs to receive news of his Majesty's health on the return of the bearer, who, she tells the king, "has a sute to you, anent a forfeite of one Richard Cholmeley, in Yorkshire, who hath reset two Jesuites in his house, and hath earnestly desyred my recomendation therin." She adds, "if your Majestie be willing to graunte it to any, I shal be glayde that he may have it before another."

No. 28. 22<sup>nd</sup> JANUARY, 1613.

JAMES SPENS to King James I.

The writer appears to have been the British resident at the Court of Sweden. He dates from Ulsbeck, and gives an account of the treaty

recently concluded between Sweden and Denmark, "whereby," he says, "this controversie betwixt thease two kings, by God's assistance and your Majestie's intercession, is put to a finall ende;" notwithstanding "some paynes have been tane to stay this peace, directly and indirectly, by the Hollanders."—The letter, which is long, enters much into the policy of the Northern Courts, and gives interesting information on the subject.

No. 29. 16th APRIL, 1613.

ELIZABETH, Electress-Palatine, to King James I.

A letter, expressive of the utmost respect and affection, written immediately after her marriage, whilst waiting at Canterbury for a wind favorable for her embarkation.—The princess writes in French, and in a character that might almost be mistaken for printing. She seems in early life to have been completely mistress of her pen; however carelessly she used it in her subsequent days of sorrow and distress. The seals of this letter are perfect, and portions of the silver thread remain.

No. 30. 13th JUNE, 1613.

JOHN, Count Palatine; JOACHIM ERNST, Marquis of Brandenburg; the DUKE OF WINTERBERG; and CHRISTIAN, Prince of Anhalt, to King James I.

Thanks for his assistance to the protestant cause in Germany, and entreaties for his influence towards allaying the embryo dissensions between the King of Denmark and the United Provinces.

No. 31. 15th JUNE, 1613.

ELIZABETH, Electress-Palatine, to King James I.

With an account of her favorable voyage into Germany after her marriage, and of her honorable reception at Heidelberg.

No. 32. 17th JUNE, 1613.

JOHN, Count Palatine, "Administrateur," to King James I.

Acknowledgments of the great honor done the Palatinate by the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Elector, and assurances of the universal desire of the country to promote the happiness of their sovereigns.

No. 33. 17th JUNE, 1613.

ELIZABETH, Electress-Palatine, to King James I.

Recommendations of Colonel Schönbergh, as the person best suited to be British Minister at the court of Heidelberg: an appointment that would be peculiarly acceptable to herself.

No. 34. 26th JUNE, 1613.

COLONEL MENARD DE SCHÖNBERGH to King James I.

Colonel Schönbergh was "Maitre-Général" de la Maison of the Electress-Palatine, and was appointed by King James, British minister at that court. (*See the preceding letter.*)—This letter is full of very curious details, touching the private affairs, and particularly the household, of the young Elector and his bride, who seem, from their first arrival at Heidelberg, to have been subject to annoyances of all kinds. The writer complains of "forces brouilleries et difficultez," and gives a touching picture of his own position, of which he says, "la crainte du mal au général m'a fait patienter icy, ou j'ay nul gages, n'y en veux avoir, avec peu de support ou maintien assuré de deux jeunes P.P. en aage et expérience, et toute l'offence se charge sur moy."

No 35. 29th JUNE, 1613.

FREDERIC, Elector-Palatine, to King James I.

A letter of respect and affection.

No. 36. 19th JULY, 1613.

ELIZABETH, Electress-Palatine, to King James I.

With thanks for "l'honneur inexplicable," showed her by the king, in sending special commissaries to provide for her comfort, which

duty they had well performed; and with particular acknowledgements of the zealous services rendered her by Doctor Martin, one of their number.

No. 37. 13th AUGUST, 1613.

SIR FRANCIS BACON to King James I.

This eminent statesman—created Attorney-General but two months after the date of this letter, and subsequently Lord Chancellor and Viscount St. Alban's, and too well known by Pope's most bitter line, as "the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind,"—here addresses the king upon the subject of Ireland, in a very interesting letter, to which it appears a memorial was originally attached. The advice he gives is, that a parliament be held there, "with souverainie, concord, and contentment, and moderate freedom, and so bynde up the wovnde made."—In the course of the letter, Sir Francis takes opportunity to compliment the king, "whom I perceyve," he says, "to be one of the most trewly politike princes that ever reyned; and the greatest height of my poore abilities is but to understand you well!"

No. 38. 15th AUGUST, 1613.

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, Archbishop of Glasgow, to King James I.

An earnest recommendation of David Lyndsay, son of the late Bishop of Ross, as successor to his father in that see, which was just become vacant by his death.—The late bishop was grandson of Walter Lyndsay, who fell at Flodden, and was father-in-law to the writer of this letter, who, in the same year, was translated from Glasgow to St. Andrew's.

No. 39. 28th SEPTEMBER, 1613.

DESCORBIAC BAYONETTE to King James I.

The writer, in language of the most fulsome flattery, solicits permission of the king to dedicate to him the fourth part of his *Christiade Française*, entitled *Le Martyre de notre Redempteur*; assuring him, that he does not aspire to this honor for the merit of the

author or the work, but for the excellence of the subject, "Christ, le sçavant des sçavants, et le peintre des peintres, guidant ma main."—The name of Descorbiac does not appear in any work I have access to.

No. 40. 9th DECEMBER, 1613.

THE DUCHESSE DE ARSCHOT, Marquise de Havre, to King James I.

Announcement of the death of her husband, and solicitations that her two sons may be admitted into his place.

No. 41. 13th JANUARY, 1614.

FREDERIC, Elector-Palatine, to King James I.

The elector writes to announce the birth of his eldest son, and to request the king to become sponsor for the infant prince.

No. 42. 27th JANUARY, \*\*\*\*.

ELIZABETH, Electress-Palatine, to King James I.

A letter of affection from a daughter, fearful lest great distance and long absence should cause her to be forgotten by her parents. The princess at the same time states, that every thing in the Palatinate is "paisible, en bon estat et santé," though certain indications on the part of the papists seem to threaten a war.

No. 43. 31st JANUARY, 1614.

SIR FRANCIS BACON, Attorney-General, to King James I.

An extremely interesting letter, entering into various private matters, particularly an interview between himself and the chancellor, Lord Ellesmere, during the illness of the latter, and what appears to have been a fraudulent transaction on the part of Lord Shrewsbury. On the latter subject, Sir Francis writes—"I have not been unprofitable, in helping to discover and examyne within these few daies, a late patent by surreption obteyned from yo<sup>r</sup> Ma., of the greatest forest of

England, worth 30,000 lbs., under color of a defective title, for a matter of 400 lbs. The person must be named, because the patent must be questioned. It is a great person, my L. of Shrewsbury; or rather, as I think, a greater then he, which is my La. of Shrewsbury. But I humbly pray yo<sup>r</sup> Ma. to know this first from my L. Treasurer, who, methinketh, groweth even studious in yo<sup>r</sup> business."—By way of postscript is added: "The rather, in regard of Mr. Murray's absence, I humbly pray yo<sup>r</sup> Ma. to have a little regard to this letter."

No. 44. 10<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1614.

ARTHUR, Lord Chichester of Belfast, to King James I.

Lord Chichester, who, at the time of writing this letter was Lord Deputy of Ireland, an office he held from 1604 to 1615, here sends the king a report of successes gained by Sir Oliver Lambeart over the rebels, most probably in Wicklow. The letter gives some interesting hints as to the army, and throws much light upon the state of Ireland, and the means then employed for improving it.—On the principal of these, the importation of new colonists, he writes as follows: "Sir Oliver Lambeart commends the soyle, and thinks it maye be made profeatable by plantinge civill men to manure it, which cannot be with saftie, untill the antient natives be either removed or consumed, who are farr more barbarous and unruly than the Kearne of this kingdome."

No. 45. 12<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1614.

COLONEL MENARD DE SCHÖNBERGH to King James I.

The colonel writes on his return to Heidelberg from England, by way of Holland, where the States-General, "qu'il avoit prié pour compères," had acceded to his wishes, and promised to send a minister, to represent them at the christening of the young prince. He states also their willingness to unite against the papists, who are amassing large sums of money and making great preparations, if England will come forward with a vigorous declaration. The rest of the letter, which is long, refers principally to the concerns of the palace, in

connection with which he takes occasion to extol the Electress, and to rejoice at her connubial happiness.

No. 46. 19<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1614.

JAMES, first Earl of Abercorn, to King James I.

Complaining of suspicions which had been entertained against him, and instilled into the mind of the king, on the subject of his own "and his bed-fellow's" religion; and requesting permission to withdraw from the court, and travel some years for the reparation of his fortune. —This nobleman, the eldest son of Lord Claude Hamilton, first Baron Paisley, and champion of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was created Baron Abercorn in 1603, and Earl of Abercorn in 1606. He was summoned in the latter capacity to the Irish Parliament, and died during the life of his father, in 1617.

No. 47. 10<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1614.

CHRISTIAN, Prince of Anhalt, to King James I.

He is about to attend a convention of the princes of the Protestant League, to be held at Stuttgard, to which assembly he is deputed by the Elector-Palatine, as his representative.

No. 48. 15<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1614.

COLONEL MENARD DE SCHÖNBERGH to King James I.

The christening is over and has passed off well, notwithstanding some jealousy on the part of the German princes towards the Dutch ambassador.—Having stated this, Colonel Schönbergh enters upon the private concerns of the electress, who has contracted debts to the amount of £1500, for presents, &c. To enable her to discharge these, and keep herself at ease in future, he hopes the king will give her "*une bonne somme annuellement pour l'advenir, et quelque chose pour le passé.*" This done, the colonel promises to send his Majesty a complete list of all her Highness' jewels, rings, plate, &c. Towards the close of the letter he enters upon politics; and here occurs the first

mention of the Bohemians; for, on certain things being effected, he says, "les voisins et les Bohemois verront que ce que son Altesse entreprend il l'exécute: ainsy il acquerra réputation, affection, et crédit."

No. 49. 19<sup>th</sup> MAY, 1614.

ELIZABETH, Electress-Palatine, to King James I.

The princess requests his Majesty's countenance to a marriage which she desires to forward between Colonel Schönbergh and Miss Dudley, both of whom had long been in her service, and the former is essential to the Elector, but would be likely to leave him without such a tie: she furthermore solicits assistance towards endowing the bride.

No. 50. 29<sup>th</sup> JULY, 1614.

ESTIENNE DE SANGUINET to King James I.

The writer, apparently an obscure poet, sends his Majesty his *Dodécade de l'Evangile*, which he had dedicated to him; using throughout his letter terms of the most profound respect, as approaching him "les mains jointes, le corps prosterné, et la face collée à la plante de ses pieds:" indeed, as "un homme poussière plus boue que chair, ver de terre, et moins que rien, à un homme-ange, un Roi, un Vice-Dieu en terre."

No. 51. 29<sup>th</sup> JULY, 1614.

SIR NOEL DE CARON to King James I.

Lamentations that indisposition detains him at a distance from the court, and entreaties to the king to send him some confidential person with whom he may communicate.—Sir Noel de Caron appears to have held at that time the post of ambassador to the United Provinces.

No. 52. \*\*\*\*, 1615.

SIR FRANCIS BACON, Attorney-General, to King James I.

Further mention of the illness of the Lord Chancellor, (*v. Letter 43*) which, Sir Francis says, "falleth out duro tempore," and is

much on his spirits ; together with expressions of satisfaction that, to use his own words, " your M. accepteth well of my poore endeavors in opening unto your M. the passages of your service ; that business may come the less crude and the better prepared to your royall judgment, the perfection of which is such, that I cannot presume I shalbe able to satisfy the same in every particular."

No. 53. NO DATE.

THE SAME to the Same.

A letter written to inform the king of the trial of a clergyman, named Peacham, for high treason, on account of certain passages in a sermon. The sentence passed was £5000 fine, perpetual imprisonment, and a recognition of the offence in all the courts of Westminster. Sir Francis Bacon remarks upon this issue to the trial, that it is " like Janus bifrons : it hath a good aspect both to that which is past and to the future, and doth both satisfie and prepare." He gives the king an interesting sketch of the characteristic and different manners in which the several speakers delivered their opinions, thus :—" All did well : my Lord Cheafe Justice delivered the law for the benevolence strongly : I would he had done it more tymely. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer spake finely, somewhat after the manner of the late L. Pryvie Seal ; not all owt so sharpely, but as elegantlye. Sir Thomas Laque did very well, familiarly and counsellor-like. My L. of Pembroke did extraordinarily well, and became himself well, and had an evident applause. I meant well also."

No. 54. NO DATE.

A PAPER in the hand-writing of Sir Francis Bacon, entitled  
" The Graceing of the Justices of Peace."

This document contains an eulogium of the dignity of the office, and of the high estimation in which those persons are held who fulfil it well. It is written in short paragraphs, and addressed to the king.

## No. 55. NO DATE.

THOMAS EGERTON, Lord Ellesmere, to King James I.

His lordship, who held the office of Lord High Chancellor from 1596 to 1616, here addresses the king, whom he terms "the most religious, prudent, learned, and judicious monarch that the world bathe," upon the subject of the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery; acknowledging at the same time, with great thankfulness, "the joye and comforte" which he had derived from his Majesty's gracious letter sent to him during sickness.

No. 56. 26<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1614.

ALEXANDER SETON, first Earl of Dunfermline, to King James I.

A letter full of gratitude for the gracious and favorable disposition with which the king had been pleased to accept of his "trew purgatioun," respecting a suspicion entertained against him for absenting himself from the council, assembled to consider the means for putting a stop to the disorders in Orkney; and many general protestations of his loyalty.—The Earl of Dunfermline was a Catholic, and, though a lawyer, was commonly called "the Prior of Pluscardine." He was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1614, and was the same year created Earl of Dunfermline. During his whole life he enjoyed great favor from the king, and was accounted one of the most eminent civilians of his time.

No. 57. 7<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 1614.

JAMES LAW, Archbishop of Glasgow; JAMES, Viscount Kilsyth; SIR ALEXANDER HAY; and J. MURRAY, to King James I.

They inform his Majesty that they had brought to trial, and convicted and sentenced to death, the Jesuit Ogilvie and his abettors in Glasgow, five of whom had been found guilty of receiving and entertaining him, and eight of hearing mass and concealing the same. They add, that the sentence gave great satisfaction to the people; but hint that room is left for the display of the royal clemency.

## No. 58. No DATE.

ROBERT CARRE, Earl of Somerset, and FRANCES HOWARD,  
his Countess, to King James I.

The unworthy favorite, and his no less unworthy consort, affix their joint-signatures to a letter in the hand-writing of the former, sportively couched in the language of a petition, praying for pardon for some breach of appointment with his Majesty.

## No. 59. No DATE.

ELIZABETH, Electress-Palatine, to King James I.

A letter of affection.

No. 60. 27<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1615.

JAMES CARMICHAELL to King James I.

The writer, who signs himself "Minister of God's word at Hadintoun," complains that, after having been employed by the king "to frame ane pairt of the comoun grāmar\*, and to attend fifteen monethes upoun the examinationes of divers vitches," he had not been able to obtain from the Lord-Treasurer payment of the precept issued by his Majesty for his remuneration; and that he is consequently reduced to great streights, so that "his credit ingadged and hazarded, and the inoportune craving of many creditors, and the dejected state of his familie, and of eight children unprovidet for," compel him to have recourse to writing; his age preventing him from attending in person.

## No. 61. No DATE.

D. DE RUPERT S \* \* \* to King James I.

A letter of thanks for favors received, and of proffers of service in return.

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\* Most probably the *Grammatica Latina de Etymologiâ*. 4to. Cambridge, 1587.

## No. 62. No DATE.

CORNELIUS DREBBEL to King James I.

Proposals for working a silver mine, "quæ jam jacet et nullius ferè momenti est propter inscitiam operariorum," upon condition that the king will grant him a lease for seven years; he paying £15 sterling for every hundred pounds of ore. The rest, he says, will be required for "artem, laborem, carbones, fornaces, crucibula," &c.—No mention is made of the locality of the mine.—Drebbel was a Dutch philosopher and alchymist, much patronized by King James I. His name is now best remembered by his tracts, "*De Naturâ Elementorum*," and "*De quintâ Essentiâ*."

## No. 63. \*\*\*\*, 1615.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN to King James I.

It appears to have been only in 1615 that Sir Oliver St. John incurred the royal displeasure, and was prosecuted in the star-chamber and sentenced to a fine, under the effects of which he was smarting when he wrote this letter; and yet, in the July of the following year, he was appointed Lord-Deputy of Ireland, a post he filled with so much credit, that, on his retiring from it in 1622, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Grandison.—His language here is that of extreme remorse, humility, and supplication: he laments his disloyal letter to the mayor of Marlborough, the cause of his misfortune: he addresses the king, as his "alone actually and right fully dread lord and sovereign, after God his maker, and his Saviour Jesus Christ, his truly chief joy, love, fear, and delight;" and he entreats the remission of the fine of £500, "amountinge," he says, "to the value of my whole estate, (my small yearlie revenues excepted) havinge yet two sonnes and one daughter to be provided for owte of the small meanes left me, whereby not onlie myselfe shall be made altogether unable to keepe house and to live with my poore familie, but my three poore children are for ever utterlie undonnee."

## No. 64.    \*\*\*\* 1616.

## · DAVID HOME to King James I.

A long letter of great interest, upon the subject of the Conference held at Charenton, for the purpose of forming a union between the Reformed and Lutheran churches, a project taken up with eagerness by the British monarch, whose mind was peculiarly attached to subjects of this description, and who probably entered into it with the more zeal, as the Electors-Palatine were always accounted the principal defenders of the Confession of Geneva.—The leading men on the opposite sides upon this occasion, were Du Moulin and Tilenus, both divines of high character, and both personal friends of the British king, and authors of numerous theological works.—David Home appears to have been selected by the Duc de Bouillon as one of the umpires: he resided chiefly in France, but was of a distinguished family in Scotland, and was also a Protestant minister himself, and author of many works, as well poetical as theological.

## No. 65.    \*\*\*\* 1616.

## UNSIGNED LETTER AND PETITION from Gervase Clifton, Lord Clifton, to King James I.

Complaints, in the most bitter terms, of the unjust and cruel treatment he had received from his only daughter, Catherine, wife of Esmè Stuart, Lord d'Aubigney, and from her husband.—The more clearly to set forth his wrongs, he subjoins a statement of what he had done for his daughter, "notwithstanding which," he says in his letter, "the Lady Aubigney seekes for all I was borne unto, or otherwise enjoyeth; not sufferinge me to pay my debtes, which they have drawn me into, or sufficient meanes to supporte a meane estate; beinge a hundred thousand pounds shorte of what my father left me."—Soon after writing this letter, Lord Clifton was committed to the Tower for having expressed regret that he had not stabbed Lord Chancellor Bacon for deciding a case against him; and in October, 1618, he put an end to his own life.

No. 66. 9<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1619.

SIR HENRY YELVERTON, Attorney-General, to King James I.

A letter, concerning Lord Haddington's affairs, and the provision made for his children.

No. 67. 25<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 1619.

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, Archbishop of St. Andrew's; JAMES NICHOLSON, Bishop of Dunkeld; JAMES LAW, Archbishop of Glasgow; PATRICK LINDSAY, Bishop of Ross; ALEXANDER FORBES, Bishop of Aberdeen; ANDREW KNOX, Bishop of the Isles; ANDREW LAMB, Bishop of Galloway; DAVID LINDSAY, Bishop of Brechin; and ANDREW BOYD, Bishop of Argyle, to King James I.

These prelates, assembled at St. Andrew's, together with many other of the principal ministers, for the purpose of healing the differences in the Scottish church, represent to the king the measures they deem most expedient for the purpose, at the same time that they declare their determination to comply with his commands, to give no more toleration to any disobedients in the ministry, and to discharge all them that continue obstinate. They, however, intreat leave to defer for a while the execution of these orders, on account of the winter-season, and the difficulties in travelling, and the prevalent sickness.

No. 68. 16<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1621.

ELIZABETH, Electress-Palatine and Queen of Bohemia, to King James I.

The unfortunate princess, whose husband had, greatly by her advice, last year accepted the crown of Bohemia, here writes from Prague, requesting her father's opinion concerning the propriety of the step she had taken, in partaking of the Lord's Supper in company with the king, and according to the rites of his church. She states, that she had been induced to this measure, as well by a desire to

satisfy the people, who believed she was a Lutheran, as by the assurances of the Baron de Dona, that her father would approve of it, and by the close approach of Easter, which rendered it impossible previously to obtain his sanction. This, therefore, she now earnestly requests, together with directions for the future.

No. 69. 17th MAY, 1620.

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Lord Chancellor, to King James I.

He informs his Majesty that the Bishop of Argyle and Lord Boyd had discovered and apprehended Father Anderson, the Jesuit, who "thes many yeirs has trafiqued in this kingdom;" and he prays for particular instructions concerning the measures to be pursued towards a man, who, "if he be well tryit, may detect many of thair coursis, and who, it hes ben thocht, if any Scotsman was upon the powder-plot, he was one."—The archbishop farther begs, that the charge of examining Anderson may be committed to the secretary, the archbishop of Glasgow, and himself, and that the proceedings be "exact and private;" and he congratulates the king that the capture falls out opportunely, in the midst of the business with the refractory ministers; that the people may see what an even hand is carried against papist and puritan.

No. 70. \*\* OCTOBER, 1620.

FRANCIS BACON, Lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor, to King James I.

Answer to a question put to him touching the right of the king to a duty of one shilling and fourpence in the pound upon cloth, and two shillings upon certain "northren cloths."

No. 71. 16th FEBRUARY, 1621.

ELIZABETH, Queen of Bohemia, to King James I.

The ill-fated princess, now driven from her so recently-acquired dominions, had taken refuge at the Hague, whence she dates this and

the following letter. In neither of them does she utter a syllable of complaint or regret at the change of her fortune; and in neither does she make mention of the Palatinate or Bohemia, or once advert to public affairs. She here thanks her father for his gracious letter, begs a continuance of his favor, and tells him that she has written to the Infanta, agreeably to his commands, intreating him to be assured he will always find her disposed to follow whatsoever it shall please him to enjoin.

No. 72. \*\* AUGUST, 1621.

THE SAME to the Same.

Another letter of affection, in the postscript to which the ex-queen expresses her gratification at the assurance she has received, that her dear brother takes a deep interest in her affairs, and will be no less alive to them than to his own.

No. 73. NO DATE.

WILLIAM PARKER, fourth Lord Mounteagle, to King James I.

His lordship informs the king that, after much deliberation, much reading, and much hearing, he had resolved to abandon the Roman Catholic religion in which he had been bred and educated, and to embrace protestantism.—The whole letter is of a very interesting character; entering at large into the subject of his conversion, and apparently proceeding from a real conviction. What gives it by far a greater interest is, that it proceeds from the pen of the very man to whom was addressed the mysterious communication that revealed the gunpowder-plot. Towards the close, his lordship says, “For my owne conscience, and in all this, Sir, I proteste to your Majestye and before almighty God, I have simply and only propounded to myself the trew servise of God and salvation of my owne soule; not gain, not honor; no, nor that which I doe most highly value, your Majestye’s favour or better opinion of me. Nether, on the other side, am I affraide of the censures of men, whether of the partye I have abandonned or of others, which I shall incur by this alteration; houldyinge yt contentment innough to myself, that God hath in mercye enlightned my mind to see his sacred trewth.”

## No. 74. NO DATE.

JOHN DE NICOLAS to King James I.

A letter, giving an account of the secession of the writer from the Roman Catholic church, and detailing at great length his reasons for that step; also requesting that the king would supply him with several copies of Du Moulin's recently published "*Clypeus Fidei*," for dissemination in his native country, Spain.—De Nicolas was a Spanish monk, of the Order of St. Jerome; but being convinced, through study of the sacred writings in his monastery, of the unscriptural tenets of the Romish church, he laid aside the cowl at Montpellier, and applied to the study of medicine.

## No. 75. NO DATE.

PIERRE DU MOULIN to King James I.

Mention has already been made of Du Moulin in a former letter, (No. 64): he here apprizes the king that he has returned to England, but is suffering under the pressure of severe illness, whose issue, he apprehends, may be fatal. He consequently makes an earnest appeal to his Majesty on behalf of his family, who, he says, "seroit fort désolée, si Dieu me retiroit maintenant de ce monde;" and he particularly intreats that his two sons may be allowed to succeed him in his prebendal stall at Canterbury, and his living of Llan-Rayader, in Wales.—The illness complained of in this letter had a favorable issue; for the writer survived to the year 1658, and then died at the age of ninety. As an author, he is commonly known by the name of Molinæus.

## No. 76. NO DATE.

THE SAME to the Same.

Further complaints of his indisposition, which continued to increase; and intreaties for leave to return to his family, who had great need of his presence, his wife being in a state of danger.—They were probably at Sedan.

No. 77. 29th AUGUST, 1621.

ISABELLA, Governor of the Low Countries, to King James I.

Thanks to the king for his letters of condolence upon the death of her husband, together with assurances of the comfort she derives from his long-continued friendship, and of her own great regard to his Majesty, which was equally felt by the late archduke. At the same time, she bewails her widowed state; deprived, as she expresses herself, of him, "*que j'aymois et chérissais le plus en ce monde, et dont la mort m'a donné de si vives attaintes, que toutes consolations humaines ne seroyent suffisantes pour m'en relever, si je n'avois mon recours aux divines, et ne me consolais en la bonne volonté de notre Seigneur, que je prieray, après vous avoir remercié de toute mon affection des offices de condoléance, dont il vous a pleu user en mon endroit, de vous preserver.*"—Isabella Clara Eugenia was a princess endowed with such extraordinary talent, that at twelve years of age she became the counsellor of her father, Philip II., who, upon the occasion of her marriage with the Arch-Duke Albert, seventh son of the Emperor Maximilian, bestowed on her the Principality of the Low Countries and Franche Comté. Her private life was happy, and her reign prosperous. Her memory is yet held in veneration by the Flemish, whom she continued to govern for twelve years after her husband's death.

No. 78. 5th DECEMBER, 1622.

HENRY CARY, first Viscount Falkland, to King James I.

He sends the king a copy of the Bishop of Meath's speech in the Star-Chamber at Dublin, "on the censure of certain shreeves, who had exercised their office, not having taken the oath of supremacy, contrary to the statute, and refused it when tendered to them; a speech which gave every body satisfaction, even the Jesuits and Priests themselves." His lordship therefore recommends that it be printed; and, inasmuch as the bishop was not then of the council, he says, "I could humbly wishe your Majestye would inhable me, by a letter, to make him soe; for, notwithstanding they are allready supernumerary, yett there are too few of his habilityes, which your Majestye would soone

fynd in your service by the assistance he would give me."—Lord Falkland, at the time of writing this letter, was Lord-Deputy of Ireland: he had been appointed to the office the same year, and held it for nine years subsequently, when he was removed in disgrace, but without forfeiting the favor of the king.

No. 79. \* \* \* \* 1622.

AN ADDRESS to King James I., from the Members of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

They thank his Majesty for the favor he shows to the University, and more especially for the recent instance of it vouchsafed to themselves, in the permission to choose themselves a master.—This letter, though undated, must have been written in the year above-stated; as John Preston, one of the king's chaplains, was then made head of the college, and no other was appointed during that reign.

No. 80. 28th APRIL, 1623.

ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG, the king's jester, to King James I.

Competent judges have ascribed this letter, on the evidence of the hand-writing, to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., in which case it will probably be considered an object of greater curiosity than if it had been really the work of the pen from which it professes to have proceeded. It was written from Madrid, shortly after the arrival of the prince and Buckingham, upon their ill-judged visit to enable the former to obtain a personal acquaintance with his intended bride, and is signed "Your Majestye's servant, your best foole of state, both here and there." It begins, "My great and gracious king—To lett your Majestie know, never a fooll was better accepted on by the Kyng of Spaine, except his own fooll; and, to tell your Majestie secretly, I am better accepted on then hee is. To lett your Majestie know I is sent for by this king, when none of your own men nor your son's men can come neer him, to the glorie of God and prayse of you, I shall think myself better and more fewle than all the fewles here, for ought that I see yet:" and so on, for a page and half of *foolscap* paper, in the same

strain.—Of Archibald Armstrong, it is recorded, that, at the time when the Scottish nation finally refused the English Liturgy, he ventured to ask his royal master, "who is fool now?" and for this saucy stretch of his prerogative, as "fool," was ordered to strip off his motley coat, and quit the court. He was succeeded by Muckle John, who was the last jester kept by an English monarch.

No. 81. NO DATE.

GEORGE VILLIERS, first Duke of Buckingham, to King James I.

A letter, written in a strain of great familiarity, commencing "Dere dad and gossipe," and signed "Your Majesty's most humble slave and doge, Steenie." In it, the duke expresses much desire to see his royal master, from whom he was then absent on occasion of some business; and in several passages he unites the name of Kate, his duchess, to his own. Thus, at the commencement, he says, "your letter was so infinitelie kinde, that I could not chus but make Kate a partner of it: the quene, instead of giving me thanks, fell a chiding of me, saying I had not onlie discovered her weaknes, but had made her an instrument to disseave and greve your Majestie, for which she is doublie sorie; but she concluded you was the best man in the world, and that I, with all my falts, was none of the worst husbands."

No. 82. NO DATE.

A. DAVID DRUMMOND to King James I.

A long Latin letter, in which the writer thanks the king for the countenance he had shown him in a law-suit, and prays for a continuance of the same.—No clue is afforded in this letter for identifying its author, who appears to have been a man of letters, as he holds out to the king an expectation that he would write his Life, and who may be inferred to have resided at Dunblane, from his saying, "*quid ecclesiæ et scholæ Dunblanensi, quid bibliothecæ publicæ instituendæ causâ molior, utinam intelligeret V. M. a domino \* \* \* sicut et aliis, et quibus conatibus conor auxilium regium V. M. ad hæc opera juvanda promereri.*"

## No. 83. No DATE.

SIR THEODORE MAYERNE, Baron of Albone, to King James I.

Sir Theodore, who was a native of Geneva, and originally employed at the court of Henri Quatre, but subsequently, on account of his protestantism, removed to England and became physician in ordinary to the monarch he here addresses, writes to report to the king the state of the Duke of Buckingham, then suffering from an attack of jaundice.

## No. 84. No DATE.

SUSAN, Countess of Denbigh, wife of William Fielding, first Earl, to King James I.

A letter of respect, thanking his Majesty for the honor he had done her in sending her "a sweet companyon."—Sir Henry Wotton, in his *Life of the Duke of Buckingham*, makes mention of this countess, who was that nobleman's sister, as a singularly accomplished person. The vision she is reported to have had at the time of his assassination has been the means of obtaining her great notoriety.

## No. 85. No DATE.

"DE BOISLOREÉ" to King James I.

A letter in French, complaining of poverty, and of the malice of oppressors and enemies, and particularly of the injustice of the Court of Star-Chamber.—The writer, who signs himself, "le pauvre de Boisloreé," and states that he has resided several years at the English court, protests that his only possessions are a wife and five children; and, as well on their behalf as his own, entreats that the wreck of his property may be preserved to him.

## No. 86. No DATE.

AN UNSIGNED DOCUMENT, addressed to King James I., entitled "An humble proffer from yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ties</sup> subject and devoted servaunt, of the just admiracion conceived by yo<sup>r</sup>

Ma<sup>ty</sup>, that yo<sup>r</sup> kingdome of Yerland should be yearly chardgeable to yo<sup>r</sup> Thesaurie of England, and not able to answer your Majestie's charge in itselfe, if not more to your Highnes coffers."

As well from its tenor as from the hand-writing, this document may be presumed to have proceeded from the pen of Sir William Petty, whose attention was much occupied by the state of Ireland between the years 1640 and 1650, and who obtained a commission to remeasure the lands forfeited in that country by the rebellion of 1641; these lands having been adjudged to the soldiers who suppressed the rebellion, and very insufficiently surveyed. To this subject the present memoir refers.—Sir William, who was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and the author of several inventions in mechanism and in science, of great practical utility, held, for many years, the post of physician to the army in Ireland, and subsequently to three Lords-Lieutenant in succession. He was also Surveyor-General of the island, and sat in its parliament. Among his writings, which are voluminous, his "*Verbum sapienti*," or "*Political Survey of Ireland*," has generally been accounted the most important.

No. 87. DATE ILLEGIBLE.

ULRIC to King James I.

It were difficult to decide who was the writer of this letter, which appears to be dated from Putzo (probably Putzig), or it may be from Lutzen; for the word is so "flourished" as hardly to be legible. Whoever it was, it was some one to whom the king was in the habit of giving a pension, which was in arrears; and the object of the present application is to obtain what was due.—Mention is made of two Ulrics at that time, either of whom may have been the applicant in question: the one, Count of East Friesland; the other, Bishop of Sleswig and brother to Anne, queen of the monarch who is addressed. Probability must therefore be allowed to incline to the side of the latter.

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The names printed in *Italics* are those of persons who are not themselves writers of letters, but are either addressed or particularly mentioned.

An *asterisk* subjoined to a name denotes the document to be a copy.

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† Signed with a Stamp.

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